

ARMY



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

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In a trial before a Board of Naval Officers, at the Navy-yard in Washington, D. C., 816 cartridges were fired in 41 4-10 seconds, and 102 in 2 6-10 seconds. Their report says: "The Board were unable to produce any imperfect action in either mechanism or feed."

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Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,
May 11, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 M., June 11th, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the drayage of the Quartermaster's Department, in New York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1884.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service and payment, and blank forms of proposals and contracts, can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage," and addressed to
HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,
May 11, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on 31st day of May, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Fuel, Forage and Straw required at New York City, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw" and be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Lt.-Col. and D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

Proposals for Construction of Post Hospital.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governor's Island, N. Y. H., May 11, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., New York time, on the 31st day of May, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of a twelve-bed hospital, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

One copy of this advertisement should be securely attached to each triplicate proposal, and be mentioned therein as comprising a part of it. Blanks for proposals, and information as to the manner of bidding, etc., can be obtained at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of two hundred dollars. A proposal not accompanied by such a bond will not be considered.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for construction of Post Hospital," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
C. O. SAWTELLE,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, April 21, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, May 21st, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, materials and tools required for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Barrack Chairs and Corn Brooms, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1884, as follows:

226,000 square feet best oak-tanned Wax Upper Leather; 136,000 pounds best oak-tanned Sole Leather; 2,000 pounds Counter Leather; 34,000 square feet Sheep Skin Slippers; 3,000 pounds American and 6,000 pounds Swede Nails; 1,000 pounds Swede Lasting Tacks; 500 pounds Machine Thread; 21,000 feet Oak Lumber; 25,000 pounds Broom Corn, and other supplies entering into the manufacture of the articles named.

Articles furnished will be rigidly inspected and none inferior to the standard accepted.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

The articles required are deliverable on and after July 1st, 1883. Bidders will state the number and quantities of the articles they propose to deliver on July 1st, 1883, the quantities monthly thereafter, and the time when the whole deliveries will be completed, which shall be before the end of March, 1884.

Proposals must be accompanied by the required bond, duly executed in accordance with the prescribed form; the amount to be not less than ten per centum of the value of the articles they propose to supply.

Blank proposals, and circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies at Military Prison" and addressed to the undersigned.

A. F. BLUNT,
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ON RECEIPT OF PRICE we will deliver any of the following Brands of **HAND MADE CIGARS**, free of charge, to any part of the United States: Henry Clay (Clear Havana), \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.50 per 100; Banquet (Clear Havana), \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$8.50 per 100; Golden Age and West Point (Havana Fillers), at \$5.00 per 100; Unique (Mixed Filler), \$4.50 per 100, and Vesta (Prime Filler), \$3.00 per 100. All Goods guaranteed to be as Represented.

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STABLE SOAP!!

Superior to White and Mottled Castile for General Stable Use. For washing Cuts, Wounds of all Descriptions, Old Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., it is Invaluable. For Sale by the Principal Harness Saddlery, Hardware, and Drug Stores.

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For Pumping Water for Domestic Purposes.

CAPACITY FROM 200 TO 1,000 GALLONS PER HOUR
ACCORDING TO SIZE.

OVER 3,000 MACHINES IN USE IN NEW YORK CITY for pumping water out of the Croton pipes for the supply of upper stories of Dwellings, Apartment Houses, Stores, Public Buildings and Hotels. Over 5,000 in use in the United States! Can be fitted with furnaces to burn coal, charcoal, coke, wood, coal gas and gasoline gas.

Can be operated and attended to by any one! Absolutely safe! No steam generated! Very simple! Economical!

Health and cleanliness demand the introduction of these Engines to properly flush closets and bowls. With a tank and water Elevated to top of building, sewer gas is prevented by properly scouring the pipes; the Elevated tank of water gives the necessary pressure to do this. Engines in operation, 16 Cortlandt street.

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The thing for Country Seats, Hotels, and corresponding work. Many are in use for pumping water for **WATER BALANCE ELEVATORS.** Also manufacturers of

Delamater Patent Steam Pumps, and
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Send for Catalogue.

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NEW YORK.**HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.**
Officers' Outfits a Specialty.

Send for Circular containing instructions for Self-measurement.

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THE BOWELS. CURE CONSTIPATION.

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This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys' sizes. Patent Locks, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches. Chains from \$7 to \$10 each. All the latest styles of jewelry at one-half the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express! By ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular.

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ROSE OF GOLD-BAND CHINA TEA-SET (44 pieces), our own importation. One of these beautiful china sets given away to the party sending an order for \$25. This is the greatest inducement ever offered. Send in your orders and enjoy a cup of **GOOD TEA or COFFEE**, and at the same time procure a beautiful **MOSS**

GOOD TEA or COFFEE, and at the same time procure a beautiful **MOSS** cure a **HANDSOME CHINA TEA-SET**. No humbug. Good Teas, \$20, \$30, \$40, and 40c. per lb. Excellent Good Teas, 50c. and 60c., and very best from 65c. to 90c. Good Teas, 50c. and 60c., and very best from 65c. to 90c.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 42.
WHOLE NUMBER 1030.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

A MANUAL OF DRILL AND TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I presume many of my readers have deemed it strange that I should have adopted a four company battalion in preparing a system of tactics intended for the use of our Service; and I do not doubt that many have remarked that no board would recommend for adoption a system so foreign to our organization. My object was to present clearly to the Army the undoubted advantage of the battalion organization, and to urge its adoption upon Congress, both from an economical and tactical point of view.

I propose in this article to show that my system is well adapted to a ten or twelve company battalion, especially to the latter.

It may have been noticed that I have used on several occasions the term, a company column or its equivalent; and it is by the use of this equivalent that I propose to adapt my Manual to the peculiarities of our organization, at the same time urging upon the Army the desirability of another organization, and making my Manual not only applicable to our present Army but to that which must surely come sooner or later.

THE TWELVE COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

It will have, of course, been observed that while my battalion has been supposed to consist of four companies, it has, tactically considered, really consisted of twelve primary tactical units, that is platoons.

Now for platoon read company, and for company read division, and we have our twelve company organization.

A battalion of twelve companies is divided into four divisions, each to consist of three companies, commanded by the senior captains.

In such an organization a company should consist of from sixty to eighty men, with its present officers and non-commissioned officers.

We may now substitute for the command, form company column, the command—1. Form division column. 2. March.—The result will be readily seen, especially if in Plate II. We consider each subdivision to represent a company as now organized.

The School of the Company, would correspond with the School of the Platoon as already explained. And the School of the Division would correspond with the School of the Company of three platoons. In the Line of Battle, the first and second lines would consist of two companies each; and the supports of each wing, of a company; while the reserve would consist of six companies. The column in mass would be a column of divisions.

It will thus be seen that the manual is made applicable to a twelve company organization by the simple change of the word company to division, and platoon to company.

And this organization has undoubtedly some advantages. One serious objection to the German company column system was found to be, the fact that the captains commanded subdivisions in three lines, and would often bring up their second and third platoons without due regard for the wants of the entire front. This, of course, could not occur in a twelve company organization. However, in a large standing army, with its full complement of men, such an organization would financially be impossible to keep up. I believe that it will be found however especially suited to the wants of the American Army. Let for example our infantry regiments be increased by the addition of two more companies, officered as the Artillery, with one captain and three lieutenants to each company. The strength of the companies to be in time of peace say forty men. Under such an organization during peace, the regiment would constitute one battalion, whose division column would be the column unit. In time of war the regiment would be divided into three battalions, and each company increased to one hundred and fifty men; when the company column would become the column unit. Thus the drill manual would, by the simple interchange of the words company and division, adapt itself to both small and large company organizations.

The expandability of such an organization is worthy of careful consideration. A regiment of 480 men may, without a change of organization, by the simple addition of enlisted men, be increased into a fully organized regiment of three battalions of 1,800 men. And an army having in time of peace but 11,800 infantry may thus be mobilized with a strength of 45,000 infantry. This organization seems to me so desirable, that, without any regard to my manual, I would urge its careful consideration by the Army.

THE TEN COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

However desirable the twelve company organization may be, it is not that of the American Army; and any system of drill must be adapted to our Army as it is—not as would be reorganizers, meaning myself, may think it ought to be—otherwise it will hardly be favorably considered.

In a ten company battalion my manual provides that the battalion shall be divided into four divisions. The flank divisions to consist of three companies each; the two centre divisions to consist of two companies each. The first and fourth divisions will be commanded when in column by the Lieutenant Colonel and Major, the centre divisions by the senior captains.

In line of division columns the flank columns will, of course, consist of three subdivisions, and the centre columns of two subdivisions each.

In line of battle the third and eighth companies will form the first line, the second and ninth companies the second line, and the first and tenth companies the supports. The reserve will consist of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh companies. In line of battle the Lieutenant Colonel commands the fighting divisions and the Major the reserve, the colonel, of course, commanding the entire line.

DIVISION COLUMNS 10 COMPANIES.

8	6	5	3
9	7	4	2
10			1

LINE OF BATTLE 10 COMPANIES.

8th.	3d.
9th.	2d.
10	1
6	5
7	4

The similarity between my plan and that proposed by Capt. F. V. Greene is noticeable. He, however, following the European system more closely, does not deploy his second line.

To adapt the drill to this ten company organization, but two things are necessary. First, the substitution of the term division column for company column; and, secondly, changing the interval in dispersed order from forty-four inches to one yard. The latter change is due to one-fifth instead of one-sixth of the line being deployed.

Before closing these general remarks I would call attention to the fact that even should the dispersed order be rejected, the school of the company, the column of fours, manual of arms, method of deployments, and automatic system of commands of this manual would be fully as applicable to any other system of tactics. In other words, the system of drill, and the tactics, are entirely independent considerations.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

I have already explained the general principles of my manual of arms. As many, however, have not probably read my first article, I will repeat so much as may be necessary for a clear understanding of the system.

Having carefully watched the sentinels on post, I find that the piece is usually carried for comfort upon either shoulder. The barrel is invariably uppermost. If carried on the right shoulder, it is grasped at the small of the stock. When carried on the left, it is supported by the left hand under the butt.

By adding exact rules, concerning the angle of slope, etc., I have adopted these two positions into the manual, calling the position on the left shoulder *shoulder arms*, and that on the right *shift arms*.

I further discovered that from any position of the manual the soldier could pass to Arms Port (called by me Port Arms), in one motion, and from Port Arms he could pass to any other position in two motions. Hence, by making Port Arms the first motion of every manoeuvre, a soldier could pass from any position to any other in three motions. Hence, by teaching a soldier how to pass to and from Port Arms, to any other position, the necessity for the continual return to the carry would be obviated.

Before giving a few examples, it should be noted that there is no support nor secure. Shoulder arms is on the left shoulder, left hand under the butt. Shift arms is on the right shoulder, hand grasping the small of the stock. The remaining positions, with a few exceptions, are as now used:

From a carry to a shoulder.—1st Motion: Execute port arms. 2d Motion: Place the piece on right shoulder with right hand, grasping it under butt with the left. 3d Motion: Drop the right hand.

From a shoulder to a carry.—1st Motion: Execute port arms by grasping piece with right hand at small of stock, bringing it to the position of port, and regrasping with left hand. 2d and 3d Motions: Same as carry from arms port in Upton.

From a carry to shift.—1st Motion: Execute port arms; 2d Motion: Place piece on right shoulder, with right hand; resting the left hand on the stock. 3d Motion: Drop left hand. From a shift to a carry.—1st Motion: Execute the port arms by bringing the piece into position with right hand, grasping it with the left. 2d and 3d Motions, as in Upton from arms-port. From shoulder to shift or vice versa.—1st Motion: Execute the port arms. 2d and 3d Motions, executed as from the carry. From an order to shoulder or shift.—1st motion: Execute the port arms by towing up the piece, with right hand grasping it in front of body with both hands. 2d and 3d motions, as from the carry.

The same plan underlies the entire system, with a few exceptions; such as passing from a carry to an order, or vice versa—the present, rest on arms, and similar movements. Take a piece in your hands and follow out the motions as above, and you will find that not only are they simple and effective, but that they are exactly what a novice would do, if directed to change his piece from one shoulder to the other, or to such a position as an order or carry.

They are, in fact, simply the natural movements of the body reduced to system and cadence. Not a single movement save, of course, in the ceremonial positions, is done for show or beauty. While cadence and precision are exacted, each motion is based upon the natural conformation of the human body; and each position has been determined by carefully watching and tabulating the position taken by soldiers on post, in charge of prisoners, at target practice, and other places when not under restriction. In fact, the manual of arms is strictly a service manual, and not a parade manual. All unnecessary positions have been omitted, and the necessity for passing to the carry, as an origin is entirely obviated. At the same time the manual is soldierly and fully as handsome as the old one.

It was my intention to give a general idea of the assimilation to the other arms of the Service, but it will probably be better to leave that for some future occasion. In closing these papers I will again express the hope that those officers who have given the subject of modern tactics some thought and study will thoroughly discuss and criticize the proposed "Manual of Drill and Tactics."

G. N. WHISTLER, 1st Lieut. 5th Artillery.

"THE advantages of steel as compared with iron as a material for the construction of ships," says the *Proad Arrow*, "are being daily experienced in the mercantile marine, where casualties are of more frequent occurrence than in the Royal Navy. The case of the *Iris*, which recently grounded, is, however, one in which the Royal Navy has contributed to the evidence in favor of steel. Although the plating of the bottom was badly bulged and bent, yet nowhere was it broken, nor was water admitted into the vessel. The mild steel of which the *Iris* and *Mercury* are built bends like lead, while at the same time it possesses tenacity equal to 38 tons to the square inch. That vessels having so wide a spacing of frames, and with scantlings so light as in this instance, should receive no greater damage, makes the case more than ordinarily instructive and interesting. Had the material in the *Iris* been of iron, the bottom would undoubtedly have been torn in all directions, and she might have foundered. Instances are, however, daily coming under the attention of Lloyd's, in which steel ships go ashore or are in collision, and in which the plates are bent and not broken thereby. When to this element of safety is added the superior workmanship which is possible and always obtained in steel built ships, the advantages of that material are still more apparent. There can be but little doubt that few if any more vessels will be built of iron for the Royal Navy, and that the time is not far distant when steel will wholly take the place of iron in the mercantile marine."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. John P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Apache, Arizona, from a recent visit to Whipple Barracks, to appear before a general court-martial.

Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, to spend a few weeks' leave with his friends.

GEN. Newton, Abbot, and Comstock, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were expected at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, to inspect the practical workings of the Coast and Harbor Defence Company's torpedo system, a full explanation of which has been given in previous numbers of the JOURNAL.

Lieut. M. O'Brien, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., this week, on a long sick leave. It is understood his eyesight is much impaired, and that it is his intention to go on the retired list for disability as soon as possible.

Mrs. McCleery, wife of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, is residing at Parsons, Kansas, for the benefit of her health. Her sons and daughters are with her.

Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cavalry, is visiting in the East.

Major-General Pope, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. Emmet, A. D. C., have been on a short visit to Chicago.

GEN. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., is expected to be present at military encampment at Frederick, Md., May 30, and review the parade, and afterwards participate in the decoration of the graves of the Union dead at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The recent relief of Major W. C. Manning, U. S. A., from duty as musketry instructor on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Pope, is the source of much regret at Fort Leavenworth, where he and his family are held in high esteem officially and socially. His long experience amply qualified him for the position, and Gen. Pope's order of relief bears public testimony to his zeal and efficiency. He is now the second 1st lieutenant of his regiment (the 26th Infantry), and in all probability will soon obtain his company.

COLONEL E. G. Bush, U. S. A., has taken command of the new post, Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

GEN. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., returned this week to New York from a short trip to Chicago and Washington.

Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., visited Omaha a few days ago from Utah, and reported to Gen. Howard for instructions on certain public matters coming under his charge at Fort Thornburgh.

Mrs. Lovell, who was in charge of Boston Light during the war of 1812, and witnessed the engagement between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*, died May 4, at Hull, Mass., aged 93.

SEVERAL prominent Michigan legislators, including the Governor of the State, accompanied by a party of ladies, visited Orchard Lake Military Academy last week, and were hospitably received by Col. Rogers. The cadets were exercised in various drills and evolutions, and much praise was bestowed upon their commander, Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, for the admirable discipline and proficiency exhibited.

Capt. D. J. Oraigie, 12th U. S. Infantry, passed through New York early in the week, on his way from a sojourn at Washington, to Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Asst. Surgeon H. G. Burton, U. S. A., late of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is temporarily stopping in St. Paul, Minn., until a permanent station is selected for him.

Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d U. S. Artillery, is expected back next week at Washington Barracks from his trip to San Francisco and Vancouver Barracks with recruits.

Asst. Surgeon W. W. Gray, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and taken charge of the Medical Department of that post.

Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Infantry, has been selected for recruiting service in place of Major Snyder, lately promoted, and has arrived in the East with Mrs. Carter.

RECENT advices from Malta state that Commander George Dewey, U. S. N., in the British Naval Hospital there, is convalescent.

GEN. James B. Fry, U. S. A., is expected soon to return to New York from his Western tour. His legion of old friends in San Francisco hailed his visit there with especial delight.

Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, has returned to Washington from a visit to his home in South Carolina and will start early in June for St. John's, Newfoundland.

Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Infantry, and bride were expected to join this week at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Asst. Surgeon W. G. Spencer, U. S. A., lately East on leave, went from New York to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week and entered upon duty at that post.

GEN. Sturgis delights the citizens of Washington by securing the opening of the grounds of the Soldiers' Home.

GEN. Sherman and party returned to Washington this week highly delighted with their trip to Fortress Monroe and vicinity.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, 1st U. S. Infantry, has taken command of his regiment and of the post of Fort Grant, Arizona, and been warmly welcomed by the officers there stationed.

SUBG.-GEN. Ogilvy, British army, and Mrs. Ogilvy sailed for Europe Saturday last on the *England*.

certain improvements, particularly a breakwater, which shall increase the depth of the Cochoe several inches.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR Somerset Robinson, Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., and Captain Henry C. Cochran, U. S. M. C., were quartered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, in April.

FIRST Lieutenant F. D. Webster, the senior of his grade in the Marine Corps, has been granted six months' sick leave to recover from the ill effects of an attack of pneumonia.

LIEUT. Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., naval attache to the United States Legation at London, has returned to that city from an official trip to Italy.

COLONEL T. F. Barr, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington this week from his official trip to Fort Leavenworth, thence to El Paso, Santa Fe, Fort Wingate, etc.

We clip the following letter from the New York Sun, which explains itself:

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Will you grant me space to correct a paragraph which I can't truthfully say affects either my digestion or my worldly prosperity, but which seems intended to impair my relations with several distinguished gentlemen? The paragraph to which I refer began its career of mischief in a newspaper in your city conducted by a gentleman of well-established reputation and of Anglo-Hebraic descent. That he has borne me no good will for ten years may perhaps prove his knowledge of human nature and his good taste, but it also supplies a motive.

Briefly: First—Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, did not demand my discharge for being "drunk and disorderly."

Second—Gov. Butler of Massachusetts did not obtain for me an appointment as wagon master. Whatever responsibility attaches to my appointment as forage agent must be divided between Gen. Sherman and Quartermaster-General Rufus Ingalls.

The commanding general did not place upon the document, which Gen. Terry did not write, the endorsement which appeared in the Anglo-Hebraic text.

Polled down, the paragraph is a simple recital of facts, in so far as it states that I am in Montana and employed by the Government in an occupation which, by its nature, is like angling and strawberries, intended for only very honest and deserving men.

The *refractory* of the journal whose paragraph I have condensed will never be a forage agent.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the opportunity thus afforded to set Gens. Sherman and Ingalls, and Gov. Butler right before the world, I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

Fort Keogh, Montana, April 13. GEO. H. BUTLER.

LIEUT. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, was at Sidney and Omaha last week engaged in hunting up deserters.

LIEUT.-COL. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Infantry, now at Fort Russell, Wyoming, is shortly to leave there for Bridger, where he will be in command.

Mrs. Capt. Tobey, 14th Infantry, has left the cantonment on the Uncompahgre for a visit to her mother, the widow of the late Maj. Wingard, U. S. A., now visiting in San Francisco.

THE Santa Fe *New Mexican*, referring to the recent aspersions against Senator Logan and others in regard to the location of certain tracts of public land located near the Zuni Indian reservation in the southwestern portion of the Territory recently taken up under the land laws by Major Tucker and Capt. Lawton, U. S. A., says: "An important step to disclose the real facts has been made. It was discovered from the records that the Big and Little Nutria Springs never were owned or claimed by the Zunis. They belonged to the Navajo Indians and it is recorded that in 1879 the last of the Navajo tribe, consisting of thirty families, were driven therefrom by U. S. soldiers from Fort Wingate. The springs and the land referred to are outside of the limits of the reservation as prescribed in the President's proclamation and as surveyed, and were there subject to location by these or any other citizens."

LIEUT. J. M. Burns and Corwin Sage, 17th U. S. Infantry, passed through St. Paul early this week en route to Cincinnati.

CAPT. J. L. Fowler, 2d U. S. Cavalry, visited St. Paul this week, in charge of a squad of deserters.

LIEUT. A. B. Johnson, 7th U. S. Infantry, Gen. Terry's new aide-de-camp, reported at Fort Snelling this week to enter upon his duties.

ASST. Surgeon C. N. B. Macanley, U. S. A., lately at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* of April 15 says: Captain T. Scott Fillebrown, U. S. N., formerly captain of the Norfolk Navy-yard, and then equipment officer, has been promoted to Commodore. His very many friends here will be pleased to hear of his promotion, as he is one of the most popular officers who has been on duty at this yard since the war.

LIEUT. James Curry, 5th U. S. Artillery, will continue on duty at Fort Hamilton, having effected a transfer from Battery G soon to leave there for Fort Columbus.

REAR-ADMIRAL R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stembel, are to visit Europe in June.

CAPTAIN F. L. Shoemaker, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who resigned recently, to take effect in a few weeks, is reported seriously ill with malarial pneumonia at Garden City, Long Island.

THE Garfield Monument Committee held a meeting at Cincinnati May 16, at which Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., was present. A committee, consisting of Generals Burnett, Oist and McCook, was appointed to visit Washington and select a site. After the meeting Colonel Corbin left for Augusta, Ga., to sit on a General Court Martial.

COMMODORE T. S. Fillebrown, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, May 16.

QUARTERMASTER C. R. Barnett, U. S. A., for some time past resident at Omaha, has located permanently at Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

PAYMASTER F. S. Dodge, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Paymaster's Office at Galveston, Texas, heretofore in charge of Major Wasson.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., visited New York this week on a brief trip from Fort Warren, Mass.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. McCauley, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has transferred his duties at Ogden to Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill, 6th Infantry, and will hereafter attend to the construction of Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

GENERAL O. O. Howard, U. S. A., accompanied by his son and aide, Lieutenant Howard, were expected at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, this week, on a tour of inspection.

CAPTAIN Charles Morris, 5th Artillery, and Chaplain O. E. Herrick, U. S. A., were to rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of the week from leave.

GEN. G. W. Getty, U. S. A., and his officers at Fort Monroe, Va., lent efficient aid in making the naval review on shore there, May 16, a success, the Fort parade displaying the marines and blue jackets to great advantage.

CAPT. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cavalry, has relinquished duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, for a sojourn of several months in the North.

COMDR. F. R. Smith, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the St. Denis Hotel.

MAJOR W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., and children and Miss Morrill, sister of Mrs. Dunn, arrived at Fort Leavenworth May 11 from Washington. Mrs. Dunn, whose health has much improved, is also expected to arrive soon.

THE following Navy officers registered at the Navy Dept. during the past week: Lieutenants Joseph E. Jones, Geo. M. Totten, Wm. Welch, J. C. Wilson, and Edward J. Dorn, Ensign H. W. Harrison, Paymaster A. S. Kenny, Passed Assistant Paymaster C. M. Ray, Chief Engineer John Johnson, Passed Assistant Engineers Frank M. Ashton and E. A. Magee, and Chaplain Richard Hayward.

MAJOR S. B. M. Young, 3d Cavalry, lately promoted, will join his regiment shortly in Arizona. At present he is on leave.

PAYMASTER W. E. Creary, U. S. A., late of Tucson, A. T., has established his office in San Francisco. Referring to his departure from Tucson, the *Star* of that city pays many compliments to the Major and Mrs. Creary, saying of the latter: "During her residence in Tucson, she had become one of the most active workers with the ladies in all church and social matters, so that she was always among the first to be consulted in any enterprise in which the ladies of the city were concerned, always ready to lend a helping hand, and to give from her store to those in want. She will be much missed in Tucson society. The best wishes of a large and warm circle of friends will follow the family wherever they may pitch their tent."

GENERAL John Newton, U. S. A., was one of a host of distinguished personages who were at the annual reception given, May 16, by the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History at the Museum Building, New York City.

GENERAL Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., has been granted a sick leave until further orders, which seems to indicate his retirement from active service when there is a vacancy.

LIEUT.-COL. A. W. Evans, 7th Cavalry, previous to entering upon duty with his new regiment, will spend a few months leave in the East.

LIEUT. C. S. Burbank, 10th Infantry, was expected in Cincinnati, O., this week on a short leave from Fort Wayne, Mich.

LIEUT. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cavalry, is visiting East, to remain until next autumn.

LIEUT. R. F. Ames, 8th U. S. Infantry, recently in the East, has rejoined at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

GENERAL R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., still remains East, but will return to Santa Fe shortly.

CAPTAIN P. H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Infantry, has taken command at Fort Selden, New Mexico.

COLONEL H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of his many friends in this vicinity, was expected to return to New York this week to remain for some time, until his health is somewhat restored.

MAJOR Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., was expected in Albany this week on special public business.

LIEUT. J. W. Powell, 8th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

REAR-ADMIRAL Reed Werden, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Everett House.

EMPEROR William visited the Hygienic Exhibition in Berlin May 15, and was specially interested in the exhibit of medical works from our War Department.

WEDNESDAY of this week the U. S. Fish Commission took from Washington to Richmond, Va., a large shipment of young shad and herring to be put in the James River. Lieutenant R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., formed one of the party. The entire process of packing, shipping, and planting the young fish was illustrated on the trip, the work being done by the men trained for it by the Fish Commission.

ASST. SURG. D. Weisel, U. S. A., rejoined this week at Fort Warren from his visit to General Shafter in New York.

MAJOR J. W. Wham, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week and established his office in the Army Building, taking temporary private quarters at the Sturtevant House.

GENERAL I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., was at Auburn, N. Y., this week, called there by the death of his mother, which occurred May 12.

MAJOR E. D. Judd, U. S. A., retired, is for the present located at Hartford, Conn.

WE learn from the Plattsburg *Telegram* that arrangements were made for the proper observance of Decoration Day at a meeting held in Plattsburg May 14. Col. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., commandant of the barracks, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and various committees were ap-

pointed to carry out the programme. Amongst those on the committee to attend to the decoration of the graves are Mrs. Col. Stacey, Lieut. Geary, U. S. A.; Lieut. Haskell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Haskell, Lieut. McCarthy, U. S. A., and Lieut. Anglum, U. S. A. Col. Stacey was selected as marshal, with an efficient staff of assistant marshals, and the prospect is that Plattsburg will have reason to be proud this year of its Decoration Day observances.

GENERAL J. B. Fry, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from his Western trip.

THE recent death of Mrs. Russell will, much to the general regret, prevent Major General Hancock from taking any public part in the Decoration Day ceremonies of New York City.

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., during the present week: Major L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., 2028 G street, N. W., on sick leave; Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Whipple, A. G. Dept., stopping with Major Lydecker, on leave; Capt. Charles Steelhammer, 15th Inf., Arlington, on leave; 2d Lieut. R. B. Watkins, Signal Corps, St. James Hotel, reporting for duty at Fort Myer; Col. De L. Floyd-Jones, retired, to attend meeting of Army of Potomac; Capt. Malcolm M. Arthur, 17th Inf., Ebbitt House, on sick leave; Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav., 1618 K street, N. W., on leave; Lieut.-Col. D. C. Houston, Engineers, Arlington Hotel, under orders Chief of Engineers; Col. S. H. Starr, retired, Ebbitt House, pleasure trip; Chaplain Francis H. Weaver, 10th Cav., 1012 Pa. avenue, on leave.

GEN. Torres and Mr. Seeler, manager of the Guaymas Railroad, escorted by a troop of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, lately arrived at Tombstone, A. T., and visited the line of the proposed railroad to Hermosillo.

THE Duke of Edinburgh and Sir Garnet Wolseley left London May 18 for Moscow to attend the Coronation of the Czar.

GENERAL I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., arrived in New York May 18 and will remain until the 21st, the guest of Colonel R. Jones, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

Miss Lillie Orleman, eldest daughter of 1st Lieutenant L. H. Orleman, U. S. A., retired, was married at Washington, D. C., on May 17, to Mr. Henry F. Spitzka.

PAYMASTER J. P. Willard, U. S. Army, registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, Thursday of this week, on his return to Buffalo from a pay trip.

COL. H. B. Reese, U. S. A., is visiting relatives in New York city.

COL. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Everett House.

COMDR. James O'Kane, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, May 17.

Miss Lynch, daughter of Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N., was married May 16, at Brooklyn, to Doctor Edwin Ridgway, of that city.

It will be gratifying news to many that Col. Chas. H. Smith, 19th, U. S. Infantry, will spend some time in the North during the summer.

LIEUT. E. C. Knower, 3d Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, La., will replace Lieut. G. A. Thurston, same regiment, as Professor at the Iowa State University early in July. Lieut. Thurston will replace Lieut. Knower at Jackson Barracks.

LIEUT. C. H. Watts, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will sail for Europe in June.

THE Malagassy Envoys were visitors this week to Krupp's Works, at Essen.

LIEUT. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., Friday, to be absent about a week.

LIEUT. H. Rowan, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe Wednesday to be absent until early next week.

CAPT. John Tyler, U. S. A., retired, was in Paris, France, this week, stopping at 45 Avenue, Friedland.

LOYAL LEGION.

THE Wisconsin Commandery at a recent meeting at Milwaukee adopted a set of resolutions prepared by Col. D. C. Houston, U. S. A.; Gen. E. W. Hincks, U. S. A., and Capt. J. Rankin, U. S. A., in honor of the late Postmaster-General Howe, the first honorary member of the Commandery.

WE are indebted for a list of companions and officers of the Wisconsin Commandery for 1883-84, which is extremely useful for reference. At the annual meeting held May 2 the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Colonel Chas. A. Hamilton; Senior Vice Commander, Col. D. C. Houston; Junior Vice Commander, Major W. A. Collins; Recorder, Brevet Lieut.-Col. John L. Hathaway; Registrar, Capt. Thomas Gwynne; Treasurer, Capt. D. B. May; Chancellor, Major James Sawyer; Council, Gen. E. W. Hincks, Gen. F. C. Winkler, Capt. A. Ross Houston, Capt. E. Ferguson, and Major W. J. Dawes. These officers were invested at a meeting held May 10, at which Major Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., was present.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held at San Francisco May 2, the following Army officers were elected members: Col. Chas. Sutherland, Col. E. I. Baily, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Elliot, Major T. C. Sullivan, Major G. H. Weeks, Major G. M. Sternberg, surgeon; Major J. S. Wither, paymaster; Capt. Chas. Harkins, G. A. Hull, D. T. Wells, S. G. Whipple, F. K. Upham, and W. S. Worth, and Lieut. C. M. Baily. Mr. W. R. Schofield, eldest son of Gen. Schofield, was also elected a member.

Capt. J. H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, has been transferred from the Massachusetts Commandery to the District of Columbia Commandery.

THE banquet of the California Commandery at San Francisco, May 9, was a great success. Amongst those present were Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. A.; Col. F. M. Cox, R. T. Frank, J. C. McKee, John Mendenhall, A. N. Bando, Chas. Sutherland, Geo. H. Weeks, and W. R. Smedburg, U. S. A.; Majors Breckinridge, Channing, Eakin, and Gould, U. S. A.; Lieuts. Bailey and Hubbell, U. S. A.; Pay Director C. Schenck, U. S. N.; Comdr. Henry Glass, U. S. N., and Chief Engr. R. L. Harris, U. S. N.

WE have received a bound copy of the Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for 1882, referred to at length in the JOURNAL soon after its presentation. The work is lavishly illustrated with plates, and is extremely valuable from the fact that it contains amongst its appendices (39 in number) the report of the Board of Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles (with 10 plates), and the report of the Board on Magazine Guns (with 20 plates).

THE ARMY.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, April 25, 1883.

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Subsistence Department, having reported at these Headquarters, in compliance with his orders from the War Department, is announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, and as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Vancouver Depot, relieving Capt. S. T. Cushing, Subsistence Department. of the duties of his office; the transfer of funds and property under this order to take effect the 30th inst. In relieving Capt. Cushing from duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Columbia, the Department Commander desires in orders to express his appreciation of the accurate and faithful manner in which he has performed his varied and responsible duties since his assignment to this command, November 6, 1880.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 27, 1883.

Publishes extracts from reports of Gallery Practice of Companies in the Dept. of the Platte for February.

CIRCULAR 8, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, May 9, 1883.

Announces the result of target practice in the Department for the month of March, 1883.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Pope, commanding the Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 94, May 7, D. M.).

Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to St. John, Newfoundland, on business connected with the relief expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, and on completion of that duty will return to Washington, D. C. (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, Dept. of the East, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 85, May 16, D. E.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Col. James A. Ekin, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Louisville, Ky., will proceed to Nashville, Stone's River and Fort Donelson, Tenn., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 49, May 16, D. S.).

Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., on being relieved by 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and consult with the Chief Q. M., Mil. Div. of Missouri, concerning matters connected with the building of Fort Thornburgh, Utah. He will then proceed to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, for duty in connection with the construction of that post (S. O. 49, May 12, D. P.).

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., will report in person to the Dept. Comdr., at Dept. of Platte H. Q., on public business; having completed this duty he will rejoin his proper station (S. O. 47, May 7, D. P.).

Capt. Charles R. Barnett, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from temporary duty at Omaha, and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 48, May 10, D. Platte.).

During the temporary absence of Capt. A. S. Kimball, Acting Chief Q. M., Captain Gilbert C. Smith, A. Q. M., will take charge of and conduct the business of his office (S. O. 60, May 3, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M., will proceed to Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T., Spokane and Walla Walla, W. T., on public business (S. O. 58, April 28, D. Columbia.).

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., Denver, Col. (S. O. 96, May 10, D. Mo.).

Leave of absence for two months has been granted Major George H. Weeks, Q. M. (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

Major G. H. Weeks will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of Chief Quartermaster, Department of California (S. O., W. D., May 8.).

The journeys performed by Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, C. S., to Portland, and return, March 7 and 13, April 2, 6, 13, 17, and 23, upon public business, are confirmed (S. O. 57, April 27, D. Columbia.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. District of New Mexico, will proceed to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and return, on public business (S. O. 51, May 2, D. N. M.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. Asst. Surg. Samuel O. L. Potter will report to Major Bush, 6th Inf., for duty with that command, on route to Fort Thornburgh, and on reaching there will be relieved and ordered to return to his proper station, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 47, May 7, D. P.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., having reported for duty, at Dept. of South H. Q., from sick leave of absence, is assigned to duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 47, May 10, D. S.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. J. C. Martin, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 78, May 8, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. O. W. Archibald, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 78, May 8, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner is relieved from duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Short, M. T., for duty (S. O. 78, May 8, D. D.).

Capt. Henry G. Burton, Asst. Surg., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and await further orders (S. O. 78, May 8, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. William G. Spencer will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty, and A. A. Surg. Francis J. Adams, now at that post, will repair to Fort Adams, R. I., for temporary duty (S. O. 83, May 14, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Allen will report for duty to the C. O. of troops in the field near Calabasas, A. T. He will be provided with the necessary medical and surgical supplies from Fort Thomas (S. O. 41, May 7, D. A.).

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors Andrew K. Smith and Charles T. Alexander, Surges, and Capt. Robert H. White, Asst. Surg., will assemble at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on June 1, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission to the Academy (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

At his own request the contract with A. A. Surg. Robert Turner will be annulled by the C. O., Fort Stevenson, D. T., as soon as his services are no longer required at that post (S. O. 80, May 11, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. R. T. Burr will report for duty to the C. O. of troops in the field near Calabasas, A. T. (S. O. 42, May 9, D. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Par. 1 of S. O. 80, c. s., D. M., is modified so as to direct the payments at Forts Riley and Hays, Kansas, to be made by Major W. R. Gibson, Paymr., instead of Major John P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 95, May 8, D. M.).

Major William E. Creary, Paymr., is assigned to duty in the Dept. of California, with station at San Francisco, Cal., from May 2 (S. O. 49, May 3, D. Cal.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of April 30, 1883, as follows: At Forts McDowell, McJave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major P. P. G. Hall, Paymr. At Forts Bowie, Huachuca and Lowell, and in the field in Southern Arizona, by Major Henry Clayton, Paymr. At Forts Apache, Grant and Thomas, and San Carlos Agency, by Major W. H. Smyth, Paymr. (S. O. 41, May 7, D. A.).

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymr., will, under special instructions from Chief Paymr. of the Dept., proceed to Galveston, Texas, and assume charge, until further orders, of the paymaster's office at that place (S. O. 46, May 8, D. T.).

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., having reported in person at H. Q., Dept. of the East, is assigned to duty in that Dept., with station at New York City (S. O. 85, May 16, D. E.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Engineers for Fortifications, in New York, which consists of Col. John Newton, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Abbott, and Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and inspect the practical working of the Coast and Harbor Defence Company's torpedo system at that place (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

1st Lieut. William T. Russell will proceed from Jacksonville to Fort Clinch, Florida, on public business (S. O., May 12, W. D.).

1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept., while engaged on his present duty, will, when that duty requires it, proceed to and from Jefferson Barracks, Carondelet and Saint Louis, Missouri (S. O. 95, May 8, D. M.).

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Lawrence S. Babbitt has been extended three months (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

Maj. W. A. Marye is appointed special inspector of certain public property at Augusta Arsenal (S. O., W. D., May 17.).

The following order has been received from the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPT., May 11, 1883.

"During the absence of the Chief of Ordnance, Lieut. Col. James M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Ordnance and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., May 12, W. D.).

CHAPLAINS.

The sick leave of Chaplain C. M. Blake is extended to Dec. 24, 1883 (S. O., W. D. May 17.).

Post Chaplain George A. England, Fort Omaha, Neb., extended one month (S. O. 50, May 11, D. M.).

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., Acting Judge Advocate and Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, is, in addition to his other duties, appointed Acting Aide-de-camp to the Commanding Officer of the Department, to date from March 3, 1883 (G. O. 6, May 9, D. S.).

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art., to Portland, and return, April 27, in connection with his other duties as A. A. Q. M. of the board for the purchase of horses for Light Battery E, 1st Art., is confirmed (S. O. 58, April 28, D. Columbia.).

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., to Portland, and return, April 23, on public business in connection with his late duties as A. A. Q. M. of the party engaged in constructing the military telegraph line between Astoria and Fort Canby is confirmed (S. O. 57, April 27, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., A. D. C., will accompany Brig. Gen. Pope to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 94, May 7, D. M.).

The journeys, on public business, performed by Captain G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., Dept. of Texas, Inspector, under verbal instructions of April 30, 1883, and telegram of May 4, 1883, from the Dept. Comdr., are confirmed (S. O. 47, May 9, D. T.).

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., will accompany Brig. Gen. Howard to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and such other points in the Dept as he may visit on his contemplated tour of inspection (S. O. 49, May 12, D. P.).

During the temporary absence of Major H. C. Corbin on Court-martial duty, Major F. L. Guenther, 2d Art., will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept. of South (S. O. 49, May 16, D. S.).

2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., is announced as Acting A. D. C. to the Dept. Comdr. Lieut. Landis will relieve 1st Lieut. F. Schwatka, 3d Cav., A. D. C., as Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Dept. (G. O. 8, May 3, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., is appointed A. C. S., in connection with his other duties in the field, to date from March 28, 1883 (S. O. 42, May 9, D. A.).

Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr. 6th Infantry, will perform the duties of Chief Signal Officer during the absence of General Hazen (S. O., W. D., May 18.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 12, 1883:

Troop F, 1st Cav., to Fort Spokane, Wash. T.
Cos. C, I, and K, 6th Inf., to Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The C. O. Fort Custer, M. T., will send a troop of cavalry from that post to the north side of the Yellowstone River, to establish a camp in the neighborhood of the Sweet Water or the Medicine Bow Creeks, to reach that locality by May 20, for the purpose of protecting the Crow Indians, in accordance with special instructions telegraphed May 3. (Troop I, 2d Cav., selected for this duty.) The C. O. Dist. of Montana will order another company of the 18th Inf. to Fort Maginnis, M. T., to assist in building that post. (Co. B, 18th Inf., selected.) (S. O. 76, May 3, D. D.).

Cos. C, I, and K, 6th Inf., commanded by Major E. G. Bush, 6th Inf., will be placed en route for Fort Thornburgh, Utah, there to take station (S. O. 47, May 7, D. T.).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, Major Edward Collins, 1st Inf., to apply for an extension of five months (S. O. 39, May 2, D. A.).

One month, to apply for an extension of five months, Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav., Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 45, May 7, D. T.).

1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf., having been relieved as General Instructor of Musketry of the Dept. of Missouri, is granted a leave of absence of one month, at the expiration of which he will proceed to join his company in the Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 94, May 7, D. M.).

One month, 1st Lieut. G. Valois, 9th Cav., Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 94, May 7, D. M.).

Ten days, Capt. Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art., Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 47, May 11, D. S.).

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Feltz, 1st Cav., extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific and to apply for an extension of four months (S. O. 45, May 7, M. D. P.).

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 78, May 8, D. D.).

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. T. F. Forbes, R. Q. M., 5th Inf., Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about June 1, 1883 (S. O. 78, May 8, D. D.).

Two months, to commence on or about May 18, 2d Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 17, May 12, M. D. A.).

Two months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art., Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 18, May 16, M. D. A.).

One month, 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 84, May 15, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art., extended sixty days (S. O., May 11, W. D.).

Capt. Birney B. Keeler, 18th Inf., extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., May 12, W. D.).

Six months, Lieut.-Col. Andrew W. Evans, 7th Cav. (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

2d Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf., extended two months (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

The extension of leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Col. Galusha Pennypacker, 16th Inf., in S. O. 197, Aug. 25, 1882 (amended by S. O. 109, May 11, 1883), W. D., is still further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

One month, to apply for an extension of five months, 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 81, May 12, D. D.).

Three months, to take place in the latter part of June, Col. Charles H. Smith, 19th Inf. (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

2d Lieut. James R. Chapman, 22d Inf., further extended one month (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

Five months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect about June 14, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Watte, 5th Cav. (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

Four months from August 1 Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cavalry (S. O., W. D., May 17.).

Six months' sick leave, from June 5, Lieut. Wm. Hoffman, 11th Infantry (S. O., W. D., May 17.).

Four months, Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Infantry (S. O., W. D., May 18.).

SPECIAL DUTY.

The object for which Capt. John P. Walker, 3d Cav., was ordered to Whipple Bks having been accomplished, he will return to his station, Fort Apache (S. O. 39, May 2, D. A.).

2d Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., A. A. Q. M., Fort Verde, will repair to Prescott, A. T., on public business (S. O. 39, May 2, D. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney, Co. B, 6th Inf., is temporarily attached to Co. K, 6th Inf., and will await its arrival at Fort Thornburgh, Utah (S. O. 47, May 7, D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Piper, 3d Art., will proceed to Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., on public business (S. O. 45, May 9, D. S.).

2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., Fort Lapwai, will report at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 57, April 27, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., will proceed to Ogden, Utah, and temporarily relieve Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., in charge of the Depot at that place (S. O. 49, May 12, D. P.).

RELIEVED.

On being relieved by Capt. Barnett, 1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 48, May 10, D. P.).

ASSIGNMENT TO STATION.

2d Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., will proceed to join his company, stationed at San Diego Bks, Cal., on May 10 (S. O. 49, May 3, D. Cal.).

Lieutenant James O. Mackay, 3d Cavalry, will join his troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O., W. D., May 17.).

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers in the 5th Art. are made: 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, from Bat. B to G; 1st Lieut. James Curry, from Bat. G to B (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

2d Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf., has been relieved from duty as a member G. C. M. appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, by order of May 3, W. D. He has been transferred from Co. B to Co. H, and will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will then proceed to join his new company (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

Maj. Simon Snyder from the 11th to the 5th Infantry and Maj. David Krause from the 5th to the 11th Infantry. Maj. Snyder will report to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O., W. D., May 17.).

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Cadet George W. Walker, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., has been accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

TEMPORARY DUTY.

1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Spokane, W. T., to Fort Lapwai, I. T., for temporary duty with Troop D, 1st Cav. (S. O. 57, April 27, D. Columbia.).

COLLEGE DUTY.

2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Penn., to take effect July 1, 1883, and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., May 14, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Edward C. Knowler, 3d Art., has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, to take effect July 1, and will report for duty accordingly, relieving 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 3d Art., who will proceed to join his battery (S. O., May 16, W. D.).

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Albert S. McNutt, 9th Inf., will convene at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., at such times as may be necessary until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884 (S. O. 47, May 7, D. P.).

A Board of Survey is constituted to meet at the Quartermaster's Depot at Fort Leavenworth, May 14, to examine a lot of quartermaster's stores, received by the Depot Quartermaster from Fort Hays, Kas. Detail: Major G. Bell, C. S.; Major J. J. Copping, 10th Inf., and Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., A. D. C. (S. O. 96, May 10, D. M.).

The Board of Officers convened for the purchase of horses for Light Bat. E, 1st Art., is authorized to visit Ashland, Corvallis, Hillsboro, and such other points in the Department as it may find necessary in performance of the duty devolved upon it (S. O. 57, April 27, D. Columbia.).

A Board of Survey will convene at Santa Fe, N. M., May 9. Detail: Major R. H. Alexander, Surg.; Capt. O. A. Woodruff, C. S., and 2d Lieut. G. H. Patten, 22d Inf. (S. O. 50, May 9, D. N. M.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to assemble at San Francisco, Cal., May 7. Detail: Majors William E. Creary and John S. Wither, Paymasters, and Capt. Gustavus A. Hull, Military Storekeeper (S. O. 44, May 4, M. D. P.)

A Board of Survey will convene at camp in field near Richmond, on Gila, N. M., May 15. Detail: Capt. Wirt Davis, Capt. Chas. M. Callahan, and 1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav. (S. O. 51, May 10, D. N. M.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Newport Bks, Ky., May 16. Detail: Major Justus M. Brown, Surg.; Capt. Wm. H. Bell, C. S., and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art. (S. O. 49, May 16, D. S.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Par. 1, S. O. 41, from M. D. P., is so far modified as to direct 2d Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art., to take charge of the detachment of recruits for the 2d Inf. at Angel Island, and conduct it to Portland, Ore., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., May 3. Upon arrival at Portland, Lieut. Weaver will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for further instructions. Having performed this duty, 2d Lieut. Weaver will return to his station, via San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 43, May 2, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at San Diego Bks, Cal. He will transfer all property and papers belonging to the recruiting service to 1st Lieut. J. W. Powell, 8th Inf., who is detailed in his stead (S. O. 50, May 7, D. Cal.)

Thirty-four recruits are assigned to Fort Leavenworth, as follows: Ten to Troop B, 3d Cav.; thirteen to Troop L, 4th Cav.; six to Troop G, 7th Cav.; and five to Troop M, 8th Cav.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the post of San Antonio, Tex., May 10. Detail: Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf., president; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; Capt. G. F. Foote, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. O. W. Harrold, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Sproule and J. B. Hickey, Adjts.; 2d Lieut. O. H. Lester and W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, May 7, D. T.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., May 14. Detail: Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., president; Capt. O. F. Robe and Edwin J. Stivers, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet and Redmond Tully, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. John McMartin and George P. Ahern, 25th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. W. L. Sanborn, 25th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 78, May 8, D. D.)

At Madison Bks, N. Y., May 18. Detail: Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf., president; Capt. H. C. Egbert and James Halloran, 1st Lieut. Frederick von Schrader, 2d Lieut. M. F. Waltz, W. O. Clark, and F. J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 84, May 15, D. E.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., May 18. Detail: Major Richard Loder, 31 Art., president; Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. James Chester, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 21 Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Gibson, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. J. Walker Benet, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 84, May 15, D. E.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 16. Detail: Capt. J. R. Brinckle, 5th Art., president; Capt. Wm. E. Van Reed, 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, James Curry, and E. T. Brown, 2d Lieut. S. E. Allen and H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 83, May 14, D. E.)

At Little Rock Bks, Ark., May 24. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., president; Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Eaton and H. B. Osgood, 3d Art., members, and 2d Lieut. O. G. Woodward, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 18, May 16, M. D. A.)

At Fort Concho, Tex., May 14. Detail: Major C. B. McLellan, 10th Cav., president; Capt. T. E. Rose, C. E. Morse, and Clayton Hale, 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer and Eugene Cushman, 2d Lieut. William Lassiter and R. R. Stedman, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 46, May 8, D. T.)

At Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., May 16, for the trial of Major J. R. Wasson, Paymaster. Detail: Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf., president; Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Z. B. Bliss, 19th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 19th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. T. M. Vincent, A. A. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf.; Majors J. R. Smith and Anthony Heger, Surgeons; Major Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Major J. G. C. Lee, C. M., members, and Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 47, May 9, D. T.)

Capt. William R. Hall, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Inf., are detailed as members G. C. M. convened at Fort Bliss, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 253, series of 1882, D. M. (S. O. 99, May 5, D. M.)

BREAD RATION.

The ration of bread at Fort Laramie, Wyo., is increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 47, May 7, D. P.)

The ration of bread at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is increased to twenty ounces, such increase to terminate June 30, 1883 (S. O. 85, May 16, D. E.)

ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY AMMUNITION.

In view of the accidents resulting from the use of ammunition for Breech-Loading Small Arms, manufactured at Frankford Arsenal prior to 1877, post commanders in the Dept. of Dakota will cause all such ammunition to be turned in to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O. 81, May 12, D. D.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward William W. Dail is relieved from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., and will report at Fort Townsend, W. T., relieving Hospital Steward John Dillon from duty at that post, who will report to the C. O. Fort Stevens.—S. O. 60, May 3, D. Columbia.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Furloughs have been granted for two months to Private David Walsh, Co. H, 14th Inf.; for one month to Sergt. Donald Carwell, Troop B, 3d Cav.; for two months to Private Archey Wall, Band, 24th Inf.; for two months, to take effect May 20, to Sergt. Albert Kohrie, Bat. G, 3d Art., serving at St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla.; for four months to Sergt. William F. Hempel, Troop I, 8th Cav., to take effect after re-enlistment; for six months to 1st Sergt. John Hunt, Bat. D, 3d Art.

In the cases of Musician (now private) Ed T. Young, Co. G, 23d Inf., and Private Michael Gleeson, Co. B, 23d Inf., the unexpired portion of their sentence is remitted.—S. O. 94, May 7, D. M.

Twenty dollars of the sixty dollars ordered forfeited to the United States in the case of Private Edmund Clemens, Troop H, 6th Cav., is remitted.—S. O. 47, May 7, D. P.

Private John Roth, Co. I, 21st Inf., will report to 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cav., A. D. C., for duty, in connection

with explorations in the Dept. of Columbia.—S. O. 60, May 3, D. Columbia.

Private Frank M. Moore, Co. B, 21st Inf., is transferred to the General Service Detachment on duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia.—S. O. 58, April 28, D. Columbia.

Corpl. Daniel McCurry, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., will report to the president of the Board of Officers on purchase of horses for duty therewith.—S. O. 57, April 27, D. Columbia.

Private Charles L. Clark, Co. E, 21st Inf., Fort Canby, W. T., will report at Vancouver Bks for special duty.—S. O. 57, April 27, D. Columbia.

The portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict Thomas Bradley, late private Co. C, 2d Inf., remaining unexecuted on May 17, is remitted.—G. C. M. O. 40, May 7, D. Cal.

The presence of Sergt. H. J. Achley, Co. A, 8th Inf., and Private A. J. Farr, Troop B, 1st Cav., being no longer required before the Regimental Court-martial in session at Angel Island, Cal., they will return to San Diego Bks, Cal.—S. O. 50, May 7, D. Cal.

The unexpired portion of the sentence of G. C. M. in the case of Military Prisoner James Murphy, late private Light Bat. F, 5th Art., is remitted.—G. C. M. O. 62, May 14, D. E.

The C. O. Madison Bks, N. Y., will forward Private Jacob Blum, Co. A, 12th Inf. (an insane soldier), to Washington, D. C., with a view to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane.—S. O. 85, May 16, D. E.

The following named enlisted men, having performed the duties assigned them in Orders 92, May 8, 1883, Post of Fort Keogh, M. T., will return to that station, with permission to delay fifteen days en route: Hospital Steward Walter S. Haines; 1st Sergt. James Dooley, Co. G, 5th Inf., and Private Field J. Martin, band, 5th Inf.—S. O., May 14, W. D.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 12, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

2d Lieutenant James O. Mackay, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 8, 1883, vice Foster, deceased.

2d Lieutenant William Lassiter, 16th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 26, 1883, vice Allen, appointed Adjutant.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant James E. H. Foster, 3d Cavalry, died May 8, 1883, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Company Tailor's Prices.—Relative to the price allowed, by paragraph 175 of the Regulations, to a company tailor for making a pair of trousers, the General of the Army states that the prices specified in the Regulations are for altering clothing, not for making. The general holds that the company commander should fix the price for making, and if the soldier is not willing to pay the price so fixed, the clothing should be issued to him made up—only requiring alteration. (Letter, A. G. O., April 18, 1883.)

Forfeiture of Pay.—Upon the question as to the meaning of the sentence of General Court-martial (G. C. M. O. No. 157, Dept. of the Missouri, Dec. 5, 1882), . . . "to forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his pay for six months," . . . the Secretary of War decides that while it may have been the intention of the court to impose a forfeiture of \$60, the sentence fails to express it, and can by no just interpretation be construed otherwise than as involving a forfeiture of \$10 only (Letter A. G. O., May 4, 1883.)

Division and Department Rifle Contests.—The General of the Army, in letter of April 13 referring to applications to increase the allowances of enlisted men ordered to participate in Division, Department and Army rifle contests, says: "If the rewards and allowances now authorized do not excite the pride and emulation of the soldier, we must be content to keep in the ranks men instructed up to the standard of the ordinary post drill and practice. The General of the Army declines to recommend any measure which will entail heavier expense on the already strained appropriations for the support of the Army, and therefore hopes and expects that all good soldiers will do their best under existing rules and orders."

Hand Tools for Reloading Cartridges.—The General of the Army calls the attention of company commanders to the instructions for the use of the "Frankford Arsenal Hand Tools for Reloading Cartridges," published in Ordnance Notes No. 231, and says: "At target practice the reloading cartridges must be slightly lubricated along their entire length before firing; and also before firing in each case after being reloaded. This is found necessary to avoid rupture and to prolong the life of the shell. In the absence of lubricant the cartridge may be moistened. (Letter, A. G. O., May 10.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Arizona.—A despatch received early in the week from Tucson says: "Gen. Garcia's engagement with the Indians in Sonora has demonstrated that the band of renegade Apaches is much larger than has been heretofore supposed. The general idea has been that it numbered about 75. Gen. Garcia estimates the number of those on the west side of the Sierra Madre Mountains at from 150 to 200, and those on the east side will probably bring the number up to 300. The country is very abrupt and difficult of access, and those who remember the Modoc war in the lava beds will appreciate the difficulty of the task before Gen. Crook. The Indians cannot be starved out, for the mountains furnish plenty of game. It is believed that in view of the fact that this precipitous country is equal in extent to the State of Ohio, it will require at least six months to subdue these Apaches."

A despatch from Tombstone says: "Prominent citizens of Sonora express regret at the contemplated purpose of the Mexican Government to remove Gen. Lorenzo Garcia from the command of the troops now in the field against the Apaches. The feeling in Southern Arizona is the same, as Garcia is known and admired for his splendid record as an Indian fighter. It is thought Garcia's agreement with Gen. Crook regarding the latter's crossing into Mexico is the cause of his removal."

H. B. Gabriel, who shot Lieut. Anderson, of the 6th Cav., at Tombstone, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for assault, with intent to commit murder. An attempt was made by the military authorities to get possession of the prisoner, but Sheriff Ward refused to give him up.

Advices from El Paso of May 15 state that Col. Biddle's headquarters are established at Silver Creek, near the boundary, from which point scouting east and west is kept up. Lieut. Glass's troops have been as far east as the New Mexican line, while Lieut. Baird's cover the country to the westward. Doubts have been expressed as to the fidelity of the Indian scouts. There is said to be a lukewarmness among the scouts, which was not expected when the command left Willow.

A despatch of May 15 from Hermosillo says: "General Topatz, commanding the troops in Sonora, thinks that Gen. Crook has encountered the Apaches and driven them to their strongholds in the Sierra Madre Mountains. He believes the Apache question will never be settled while they

retain the San Carlos Reservation, it being too near the renegade Indians in Sonora. He says it is the general opinion of the people of Sonora that the Indian agents encourage the Indians to leave the reservation, depredate and steal in Sonora, and carry back their plunder to the reservation, where they exchange it for arms and ammunition. He thinks the removal or extermination of the Apaches the only solution of the difficulty, and has confidence in Gen. Crook's ability to conquer the renegades. He hopes the United States Government will appreciate the difficulty and hardships that Gen. Crook is now encountering."

The Epitaph says: "The troops stationed at Fort Yuma will vacate that post May 15. Thus passes out of existence one of the oldest landmarks of the Southwest."

Advices of May 16 say that the situation at Fort Apache is apparently quiet. Indians from the San Carlos Agency are continually arriving and settling in the valleys near the post. They are doing a good deal of planting, but the commandant could not get seed for them from the agency, as the agent there says that the Indian Office will not allow him half enough seed for his own people. Gen. Schofield has authorized Capt. Dougherty to buy seed, and all the seed obtainable in Las Vegas and Albuquerque has accordingly been purchased. The Indians are destitute, and on Friday last asked for permission to send 150 men and 10 women to the agency for rations. Capt. Dougherty gave them permission. The whole matter will be referred to Army Headquarters, as Capt. Dougherty cannot keep the Indians quiet much longer without assistance.

A despatch was received May 18 at A. G. O. from Whipple Barracks stating that General Crook has with him in his expedition 209 Apache scouts; 50 cavalrymen, under Captain Adna R. Chaffee, of the Sixth Cavalry, and 50 civilian packers, etc.—300 in all. No information in regard to his movements was received up to Friday.

A despatch of May 17, from El Paso, says: "A special correspondent of the New York Herald left for Chihuahua this morning. He will see General Poguera there, and at once return to San Jose, where he will take horse and proceed to Janos, the mountain town, 150 miles from San Jose, and the post from which it is believed Crook must first be heard from. The correspondent is a trained soldier scout, and knows the Sierra Madre and will find Crook if any man can. The Mexican officers are aiding in the enterprise by all that is possible. Couriers will be at the correspondent's command. The first information must come by way of Chihuahua, and not from Guadalupe Canon. There is evidence that General Crook is at work among the foothills and table land. The roads and villages of Chihuahua east of Sierra Madre range are being raided by small parties of Apaches, who seem to have been driven out of the range itself. The Central Mexican Railroad officers say there are serious doubts of the correspondent reaching Janos. It cannot be disguised that the Mexican military chieftains are alarmed about Crook, as he has, at least, undertaken the boldest venture of any American soldier."

Department of Dakota.—A despatch received early in the week from Helena says: "Colonel Ilges, commanding Fort Assiniboine, has received information that the Cree Indians are preparing for a general war. Three hundred lodges, under Big Bear, Lucky Man, and Little Pine, are camped within twenty-five miles of Fort Walsh, ready to cross into Montana, to avenge the loss of the Crees in their last horse-stealing raids. Colonel Ilges has sent couriers to Fort Walsh with a demand that the British authorities take steps to prevent the Indians crossing the line. Colonel Ilges thinks the first attack will be made on the Gros Ventres and Assiniboines, causing a general war and a loss to Northern Montana stock interests. A party of Crees a few days ago stole 40 horses from the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Company, and are being pursued by two companies of cavalry from Fort Assiniboine. A fight will probably occur."

A despatch of May 11, reporting the arrival of Sitting Bull and party at Standing Rock Agency, says: "When the boat arrived Sitting Bull's broad form was seen in the rear of the pilot-house, conspicuous in his solitariness and in the glaring blue of a new Army overcoat which he had on. The chief looks ten years younger, and is much fatter than when he surrendered, and though reticent, as usual, is evidently very glad to return. Agent McLaughlin received to Lieut. Davis, who commanded the guard from Fort Randall, for thirty-five men, fifty women, twenty-three children over and thirty-eight children under six years. Gall, Crow, King and others of the hostiles, formerly of Sitting Bull's band, who have remained here, were not effusive in their reception of Sitting Bull."

The following circular, forwarded to us from Forsythe, Montana, may be of interest:

Catholic Church at Forsythe, Custer County, Montana, Rev. Father E. W. J. Lindesmith, Chaplain, U. S. A., celebrates Holy Mass every other Sunday, and attends to the spiritual wants of the people.

Confession from 8 to 10 A. M., Mass at 10 A. M., Sermon in English. Catechism at 2 P. M. Sermon in English at 7.30 P. M. He also speaks German.

All are earnestly invited to attend.

Humblly begs of all for God's sake, the love of their fellow men, and their own personal benefit to assist him in building a church in this new and promising town, situated on one of the most romantic and beautiful spots of the Yellowstone, on the line of the N. P. R. R.

Town lots and land very cheap, but advancing in price.

A great opening for farmers.

To protect the Crow Indians from raids, loss of stock, etc., it has been decided to establish a camp on the north side of the Yellowstone, in the neighborhood of the Sweet Grass and Medicine Bow Creeks, which has been a favorite rendezvous of the Peigan raiders. Troop I, 2d Cavalry (Hamilton's), has been ordered out from Fort Custer, and is expected to reach the locality named not later than May 20. The country will be thoroughly scouted, and, if necessary, additional troops will be sent to protect the Crow Reservation from these hostile incursions.

The storm of May 8 and 9 worked havoc at Fort Stevenson, D. T. The military telephone lines, both wires and poles, were down for miles, and travel was practically suspended.

A despatch of May 16 from Ottawa, Ontario, says: "A rumor is in circulation to the effect that the Cree Indians at Fort Walsh are assembling for the purpose of crossing the line to attack the Americans. These Indians had previously crossed the line, but were driven back by the United States forces. Official advices from Fort Walsh up to Friday last represent that the Crees are perfectly quiet, and that no trouble is apprehended."

Department of the Missouri.—The first open air concert of the season by the 20th Infantry Band, at Fort Leavenworth, under the able leadership of Mr. Kunzel, was given May 8, and attracted a large crowd of visitors.

A fire occurred at Fort Leavenworth early in the morning of May 10 in the old paint shop on the arsenal grounds, the building being completely destroyed. The fire was caused it is supposed, by spontaneous combustion, the floor being saturated with paint, oil, turpentine, etc. The loss was esti-

mated at \$1,000. A Board of Officers has been convened to investigate the matter.

Arrangements have been completed at Fort Leavenworth for the observance of Decoration Day. The cavalry, light artillery and infantry, and the 20th Infantry band, of the garrison, will be accompanied by the Leavenworth City troops and bands, Guards and band, of Clay Centro. Eminent speakers are expected to be present.

Department of the East.—No. 5 of the Fort Monroe Gazette is to hand this week, and contains a fund of interesting news and matter. In "A Few Words about the Artillery School" the inducements and opportunities afforded by it to enlisted men of good character and application are well set forth. It says: "Indeed the illiterate young man of nineteen, with no prospect before him but hard work, could not do better than enlist here for five years' schooling; for during that time, by application and aptitude, he can qualify himself to fill any situation requiring ordinary literary attainments, either in citizen or military life. Every inducement, every encouragement is held out to him to attend the school; he is exempt from some disagreeable duties; supplied gratuitously with the best text books, and those suited to his requirements; he has a comfortable room to study in and a commissioned officer to teach him. If, on entering the school, he is unable to read or write, he is for the first year, sent to the primary class, where a competent enlisted man (under the superintendence of the officer) takes every pains to instruct him. Should such a young man make the Army his profession, by sobriety, good conduct and intelligence, early promotion awaits him."

General Sherman's visit last week is referred to, and we note that the Examining Board, consisting of General Getty, Colonel Livingston, Majors Loder and Elder, and Lieutenant Capron, have granted certificates to several non-commissioned officers and privates who have successfully passed the examination.

The school for the last term was taught by Lieutenant Capron, whose method and management of classes could not be excelled, and whose constant aim was to inculcate principles, explain rules, and simplify problems.

Amongst the guests at the Hygeia during the past week we note General Sherman and Staff, Captain Muse, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Muse.

The *Plattsburg Telegram* of May 15 says: Last Friday was pay day at the Barracks, and on Saturday the battalion could muster just eight men less than on the previous day. Six of the deserters were recruited at this post last fall, and were of the class whose valor vanishes just as soon as pleasant spring weather approaches. The other two were from the West, and their reason for imitating the Arab is thought to be fear that "the night would be filled with music and the cares that invest the day would not fold their tents like Arabs and as silently steal away." Surely there is no reason for this action to be found in the treatment received by the men at the post, for all are aware that the utmost kindness, consistent with proper military discipline, characterizes the action of the officers to the subordinates. It is thought at headquarters that the men have gone to Canada.

We have been treated this week to the highly sensational and wholly untrue story that a squad of sixteen soldiers are constantly kept under arms at Washington Barracks, D. C., in view of possible disturbances at the British Legation, and that these soldiers have been kept under arms day and night since the execution of the first Irish conspirator.

Department of Texas.—The *San Antonio Express* reports that the forty acres of land on the east of the barracks at San Antonio, recently acquired by the Government, have been paid for in full, and the erection of barracks of a capacity for quartering at least twelve companies of troops will soon be commenced. A number of new officers' quarters will also be built, and fitted up with every known improvement. About 2,000 men will be employed in the work of construction and building pushed as rapidly as possible. A tract of twenty acres on the west side, between the depot and parade ground, is to receive numerous improvements. A park and drill ground will be laid off and planted with trees and shrubbery.

The *San Antonio Express* understands that a proposition has been made to the Secretary of War, by a company of gentlemen in that city, to lease, for a term of two years, the United States military telegraph line in that State, all Government business to be transmitted free of cost for two years, and at the expiration of that time the line equipments to revert to the Government, to be disposed of by sale or otherwise.

A despatch from San Antonio says the flag of Texas is flying over Fort Alamo of heroic memory, it having been decided to belong to the State.

Department of the Platte.—A correspondent at Fort McKinney, Wyo., sends us an account of the performance of a musical troop at that post, under the management of T. J. O'Brien. A performance in honor of Co. H, 9th Infantry, which is ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, is described as "a complete success."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, May 16, 1883.

The closing days of May are at hand and cadets and instructors feel that "the beginning of the end" has come, and they gladly hail the approach of the annual period of relaxation after nine months of hard, continuous labor in barrack and section-room. Each year's course of study is difficult, and no branch of study can be slighted with impunity, for deficiency in any one means total failure with but the most doubtful possibility of a second opportunity for retrieving the part, even with the loss of an entire year. As the capacity for learning increases with the years of experience, and as habits of careful, systematic, earnest study become confirmed the lessons seem to grow in difficulty and length, and the last year seems equally hard with the first. With the exception of the short two months and a half spent in camp each year, there is no break in the call on the mental energies of a cadet during the four years of his apprenticeship to his adopted profession, and the encampment should certainly be free from everything that savors of the section-room, and should be entirely devoted to rest and recreation, with only the necessary drills, guard-duty, and ceremonies.

I have heard men of education claim that the course of study at the Military Academy is too conventional, that it is not liberal enough, that we do not educate so as to instill into our graduates a love for study, and do not instruct or interest them in the current subjects of the day, such as modern literature, sociology, political economy, etc. We are rather forced to admit the truthfulness of the criticism in so far as the results of our system of instruction are concerned, and we can only claim in reply that the course of instruction as carried out at the Academy at present does, in

the judgment of the men responsible for it, best meet the requirements of the Service, the wants of the country, and most faithfully fulfils its function as a national Military Academy. The time given to cadets for general reading and self culture is very small, too little, perhaps, and it must generally be taken from recreation hours. They are of necessity cut off from much personal intercourse with the intelligent outside world and do not have any of the opportunities, so common to students in our best colleges, of associating on terms of greater or less intimacy with men of wide experience and scholarly attainments, from whom a love of learning is insensibly accumulated. If the condition of our Service was such as to inspire any enthusiasm in professional studies, if any avenues of preferment on account of scholarly abilities and thorough education were open I have no doubt but that the Academy would more than sustain its reputation as a training institution. However, many papers might be written on the subject, and I trust that some one of more ability will take it up.

The War Department has revoked its order of a few years ago granting permission to the officers serving in the Department of Tactics to wear the white flannel blouse when the Corps of Cadets is in white fatigue uniform. The same order grants them permission to wear a blue flannel or serge blouse in summer weather. They will probably appreciate the generosity of the War Department in thus granting them a privilege that they have enjoyed ever since they entered the service.

Lieut. C. B. Schofield paid us a short visit a few days ago, and was warmly welcomed by his old friends.

Messrs. Rogers and Kernan, of the Railroad Commission of this State, paid us a short visit on last Saturday.

In addition to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Adjutant General, the following persons are to be invited to attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Thayer statue:

Col. J. B. Moulton and S. Thayer Moulton, of St. Louis; Mrs. Bradford Alden and Tracy S. Alden, of N. Y.; Mrs. and Miss Ticknor, Rev. Geo. A. Thayer, Miss Lina Wild, Asa French, and William S. Dexter, of Boston; the President of Dartmouth College, Hamilton Fish and family, the Professors of the Military Academy, past and present; all graduates of the Academy, and all donors to the Thayer monument.

The following graduates are known to have died during the past year:

F. W. Bailey, class of 1865, died at Beyrout, Turkey; Thos. Johns, 1833, Cumberland, Md.; Gouverneur H. Warren, 1850, Newport, R. I.; Francis Collins, 1845, Columbus, O.; Harvey A. Allen, 1847, Schraalenburgh, N. J.; Donald Winston, 1878, Richmond, Va.; Albert J. Griffiths, 1881, near Ft. Custer, killed accidentally; Richard Arnold, 1850, Governor's Island, N. Y.; Robert S. Williamson, 1848, San Francisco; Reuben W. Petrikon, 1865, killed by Indians on Suva Madre Mountains; Milton Cogswell, 1849, Washington; Edward D. Blake, 1847, Charleston, S. C.; Daniel Tyler, 1819, New York; Geo. C. Thomas, 1836, Georgetown, D. C.; Sidney Burbank, 1829, Newport, Ky.; Allen R. Jordan, 1879, near Camp Verde; Franklin D. Callender, 1839, Daysville, Ill.; Charles W. Thomas, 1855, Washington, D. C.; Paul J. Quattlebaum, 1857, Columbus, Ga.; William N. Pendleton, 1830, Lexington, Va.; Henry Giles, 1818, —; John M. Fessenden, 1824, Washington; George W. Morell, 1835, Scarborough, N. Y.; Francis N. Barbarin, 1820, Georgetown, D. C.; James H. Simpson, 1832, St. Paul, Min.; Eleazer A. Paine, 1839, Jersey City; H. T. Hammond, 1877, Monterey, Mex.; Henry C. Wayne, 1838, Savannah, Ga.; Wm. B. Blair, 1838, Lexington, Va.; Franklin Harwood, 1861, Boston, Mass.; James L. Corley, 1850, Norfolk, Va.; Napoleon B. Buford, 1827, Chicago, Ill.; Nathaniel J. Eaton, 1827, Alton, Ill.; James W. Cuyler, 1864, Morristown, N. J.; Andrew Talcott, 1818, Richmond, Va.; Josiah Gargas, 1841, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

THE CASE OF MAJOR WASSON.

SINCE our account last week of the defalcation of Paymaster J. R. Wasson, U. S. A., the case has been still further investigated as to the extent of the deficiency. Gen. C. C. Augur, Commanding the Department of Texas, issued an order appointing a General Court-martial for the trial of Maj. Wasson, but, under instructions from Secretary Lincoln, the order was suspended early in the week and an officer specially detailed to thoroughly investigate the circumstances of the case, and thereafter submit a report to the Secretary of War, when further action will be taken. A despatch of May 14 from Galveston says that Maj. Wasson denies that, as alleged, his shortage is due to gambling; that it was in the nature of a forced loan from the Government for sixty days to float his father during a temporary mercantile embarrassment, which he intended to reimburse through the conscience fund.

The detail of the court at first ordered by Gen. Augur is given as follows: Colonel C. H. Smith, 19th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Vincent, Adjutant-General's Department; N. B. Switzer, 8th Cavalry; J. F. Wade, 10th Cavalry; A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry; Z. R. Bliss, 19th Infantry; Majors Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry; S. B. Sumner, 8th Cavalry; J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster's Department; Surgeons J. H. Smith and Anthony Heger, Medical Department. Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Infantry, judge advocate.

The Galveston correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* publishes an account received from Mr. Noble, Maj. Wasson's clerk, of the circumstances of the journey during which he was supposed to have lost his money. Major Wasson drew \$29,000 and was assisted in counting it by Mr. Noble, who is sure that he had that amount. En route to Santa Fe they were obliged to lie over at Fort Worth for twenty-four hours. This time was spent in drinking beer and playing billiards. Mr. Noble says: "We stopped at a couple of houses, where we spent, I suppose, some \$7 or \$8 for beer, which was drunk by the inmates of the place. . . . We were at the depot and in the train for fifteen minutes before it left. Both he and I were sober at the time; we carried our valises from the hotel in our hands. Mine contained \$5,000, and his was supposed to contain \$24,000—less, perhaps, some \$200 in silver, which was in his trunk. Major Wasson went into another car and left his valise in charge of Mr. Noble, who says:

"I lay down in his berth, with his valise on the aisle side, and mine on the inside, or the side next the wall on the seat where my head was resting. In about half an hour Wasson returned and said he would go to bed. I got up, removed my clothing, took my valise and entered my berth, next to the wall of the car. I was next to the wall of the car. I was awake several times in the night, but heard nothing to alarm me. At Abilene we were awakened for breakfast. I heard Major Wasson ask the porter if he had taken the valise out of the car. The porter said, 'No.' Wasson then raised up and asked me if I had taken it. He seemed uneasy and worried, and searched his own berth, and again asked me if I had not taken it for a joke. I told him I would be a fool to attempt to do anything of the kind, when I knew that he was armed. I got up, dressed, and walked through the car, first satisfying myself that my own valise was safe. I then went out and got a lunch, and on my way back met him. He asked me what I thought was the best thing to be done. I told him that as I had never been placed in such a position, I did not know

what to advise him, but suggested that he better notify the sheriff of his loss. He said he would go on to Sweet Water, and I asked permission to go on to Toyah, which he granted. I continued on with my satchel, and his and my trunks. At Colorado City the conductor and sheriff came to me with a telegram from Major Wasson to have me search the train. This was done, but nothing was found. I then went to Toyah and placed my money in the railroad agent's safe. The packages were just as they were sealed by Wasson before we left Galveston. I was at Toyah from Monday evening until Saturday morning, when I was ordered by telegram from Major Wasson to ship by express to him the \$5,000 in my charge, and report to him in person at once. I obeyed orders, arriving at Fort Worth on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, and reporting at 9. Major Russell was at Fort Worth at that time, and he, Wasson, and I left at once for San Antonio, which we reached that night, stopping at the Menger Hotel. He reported to the Chief Paymaster Tuesday morning. We went up to the Government depot, and checked up our accounts of money drawn and on hand, which did not tally with the amount of disbursements by \$3,000. Major Russell and Col. Terrell made the examination. Major Wasson confessed then that one of his check stubs, which represented \$30, should have in reality represented \$3,000. Colonel Terrell said he would have to report the matter to the commanding general, which was done, and Major Wasson was declared under arrest. Mr. Noble, when interrogated as to the habits of Major Wasson, stated that he was not addicted to drinking or fast life with women, but was sometimes given to playing poker, and to this is attributed his fall. Wasson admitted his shortage to be \$5,000. The remainder of the amount drawn from the bank (\$18,500) was found in his equipment case, with his uniform, etc., in the city.

THE APACHES.

We are indebted to Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, brevet colonel U. S. Army, Medical Director, Department of Arizona, for a copy of a special report of Actg. Asst. Surg. Fred. Lloyd, on the Indians of San Carlos Agency, Arizona. These are one tribe, 313 in all, of the Yumas, and another, 683 in all, of the Mohave nations, and the San Carlos, Coyotero, Tonto, and White Mountain tribes of the Apaches.

The four bands of Apaches number conjointly: adult males, 1,090; adult females, 1,247; male children, 673; female children, 668; total, 3,678. Thus the total Indian population is 4,574, of which number 1,430 are men, 1,517 women, 830 boys, and 797 girls, the children being of all ages, but in less proportion to adults than might be expected. Dr. Lloyd says:

This shortage of children does not support the theory of the fruitfulness of polygamous marriages, as the Apaches are a polygamous people, some of the bucks having as many as six wives, while few of them, in the married state, restrict themselves to one. Notwithstanding the excess in the number of women at present among the Apaches, and the liberal customs which obtain on the subject of marriage, rape is an offence quite commonly complained of. The Apache, in accordance with the general Indian custom, buys his wife from the father or people, giving generally one or more ponies, and she is thereafter his chattel property. If there are other younger sisters in the family, he often buys one or all of them also, even though no more than five or six years old, and takes them to his camp, to participate in a forced cohabitation before the approach of pubescence. In these matrimonial bargains, even when the bride has reached years of discretion, her wishes are not consulted. However repugnant to her inclinations, if the cupidity of her family is satisfied, she must submit with the best grace she can.

Of the four bands of Apaches here, the White Mountain Indians are the most warlike, and their women the most virtuous. Their physical proportions seem greater on an average than the others. They are generally distinguished by the breadth and prominence of the cheek bones. The symmetrically arched mouths and regular teeth often lend a rude beauty to the females of this savage people. The Apaches are a gay and light-hearted set, full of laughter and hilarity; they exhibit warm affection for comrades and relations, couples of the same sex being often seen walking about with their arms entwined about each other. They are courageous and patient. Although most of their time is spent in idleness, this seems to be more from want of employment than from natural sloth. They seem to be destitute of any feeling of gratitude. They do not appear to be conscious of inferiority, but stand unabashed in the presence of the greatest. Against all the good traits that can be accorded them, they must be accounted as adepts in treachery and cruelty, delighting in torture and blood. When prompted by a morbid desire for the display of prowess, no bonds of consanguinity are strong enough to stay their murderous hands. Brothers and sisters, vainly crying for mercy, go down before the rifle and the club, and children's brains are dashed out against the trees or stones.

The Indians at this agency are said to be well supplied with good arms and plenty of ammunition. They evince a willingness to engage in husbandry, and the industrious perseverance with which they engage in cutting, collecting and transporting hay for the uses of the military at the agency, is a contradiction of the charge that all Indians are inherently lazy. They have the Indian's inherent appetite for alcohol and a fondness for tobacco, smoking being the universal habit with the male Indian from the age of ten years and upwards, and chewing is often indulged in. As their *tiwinin*, the alcoholic product of Indian corn, is a weak beverage, they fast a long while before using it, to give it its full effect on an empty stomach. "The manufacture of *tiwinin* is strictly forbidden by the Government authorities, and a violation of this inhibition subjects the detected offender to a long imprisonment. Nevertheless the inclination for its use is so strong that the rule is frequently broken. In a word, the manufacture and use of *tiwinin* among the Indians, like the over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages by the Whites, are the most frequent sources of an Indian's troubles at this agency."

As a means of civilizing these Indians, Dr. Lloyd recommends supplying them with white men's clothing, and small but substantial dwellings, where they are willing to occupy them. He says:

The allotment of parcels of cultivable land to Indians in severalty has been authorized and practiced, I believe, whenever the Indians are willing to sever their tribal relations. However, so far as my limited opportunities have enabled me to observe, this plan seems to work well only when the Indians are under the direct supervision of white superintendents. If every Indian novice in agriculture could be surrounded by white farmers, he would soon become a proficient, progressive and permanent tiller of the soil, but clustered with others no better enlightened than himself, he has no one to copy from superior to himself.

A system that would surround every Indian with industrious Whites engaged in every calling of civilized life, would soon transform him from a savage to a citizen, and forever end Indian outbreaks, with all their horrible concomitants. I would distribute the Indians among the several States, according to population, exempting the late slave holding ones, already burdened with a negro population. Each State would then divide its quota of Indians among its several counties according to their population, and the counties in their turn would subdivide their spaces among the townships, and these latter would distribute them among families, if necessary. No separations of nations, tribes, bands, or families would be required. One or more nations might go to a State, one or more tribes to a county, or more bands to a township, and families, unbroken, or individuals, would become allied by neighborhood to, or incorporated with, white ones. The Government, at probably no greater expense than it now incurs on their account, could make generous provision for their removal and temporary maintenance, and the proceeds of the sales of the lands now occupied by them might be devoted to the accumulation of a fund for their benefit, certain disconnected sections or portions of sections being held for the occupation of such as desired to return to their homes and own lands in severalty.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

The colonels of regiments have been directed to designate officers to replace those at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, who graduated this year. The colonels of the regiments concerned have been directed to designate officers to transfer with Lieut. Paul Harwood, 20th Infantry; J. H. Gifford, 2d Artillery; L. Merriam, 4th Infantry; R. G. Hill, 20th Infantry; W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry; C. T. Dickman, 3d Cavalry, and J. B. Erwin, 4th Cavalry. All of those officers belong to companies stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

INDIAN TERRITORY.

April 26.

On the morning of April 25 Lieut. Walter L. Finley, with Troop G, 9th Cavalry, left camp eight miles west of the Wichita Agency on a scout. In the evening three Indian bucks were captured by Lieut. Finley. There were no signs of Creek Indians. Early in the morning of April 26 Corpl. Kirkley, of Troop G, was sent out with a detachment, a guide and an interpreter. A camp was soon discovered and two bucks were captured and several ponies, wagons, guns, etc. A vidette was posted on a hill near the camp and speedily reported that a band of about twenty Indians was approaching. Preparations were made to receive them, but they were peaceably inclined and surrendered without discussion. A courier was then sent to Lieut. Finley, and that gallant officer soon arrived and took charge. Lieut. Finley has done good service west and south of Fort Reno. The four troops of the 9th Cavalry in the Indian Territory are the best I ever saw, especially the two at Fort Sill.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev.
A. C. H. L., Fort Walla Walla. G. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
D. F. Laspwai, Idaho Ter. H. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.
E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.
M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.
F. Fort Spokane, W. T.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Brieblin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T. on leave; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s., Jefferson Bks. St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major Nicholas Nolan, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, on leave.
A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.
B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks., A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M.
A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Comp-ton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.
A. F. K. Fort Sidney, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.
G. Fort Washakie, W. T.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. s., Hdgrs. Dept. of East.
D. L. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturges, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut.-Col. A. W. Evans, comdg.; Major J. G. Tilford, Fort Buford, D. T., on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on sick leave; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.
A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex.
D. E. F. G. H. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
L. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
C. K. San Antonio, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Hayes, Kansas; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Benteen, on leave.
A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hayes, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.
D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
E. Fort Lyon, Col.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.
A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex.
E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Maj. R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.
A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.
B. F. H. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. M. Fort Mason, Cal.
I. Fort Stevens, Ogn.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort

McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va., on special det. service.
A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. F. T. Dent, St. Augustine, Fla.; Lt. Col. A. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La.
C. Little Rock Bks., Ark. B. E. K. Fort Barrancas, Fla.
D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. Fort San Antonio, Tex.
I. L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala. M. Fort Proble, Me.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Proble, Me.
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Proble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.
A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
E. F. G. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.
H. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg.
A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. B. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut.-Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.
A. Fort Mojave, A. T. G. Fort Grant, A. T.
B. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T.
B. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort McDowell, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg., on d. s. at Vancouver Barracks, comdg. Dept. Columbia; Lt. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapswai, I. T.
D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A. C. G. Fort Spokane, W. T.
B. Fort Lapswai, I. T. H. In summer camp at Camp Chelan, W. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major L. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Keogh; Major Simon Snyder.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Douglas, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Tuo nough, Utah.
A. B. D. F. G. H. Fort Douglas. E. Fort Washakie, W. T.
C. I. K. Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Bridger, W. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, on sick leave.
A. C. D. F. H. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.
B. E. G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kantz, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Angel Island, Cal., on leave; Major A. S. Bart, Angel Island, Cal., comdg.
A. San Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.
C. J. Demica Bks., Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.
D. E. F. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. S. Mason, comdg.; Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort McKinney, Wyo.
A. D. E. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
B. C. G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause, on sick leave.
A. D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., on leave.
A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.
A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.
B. Fort Selden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Camp White River Agency, Col.
A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Col.
D. F. G. H. Unc. maphgre, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Randall, D. T.

Col. G. P. Buell, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T., comdg.; Maj. G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. I. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, on sick leave; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, comdg.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.

A. C. F. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
B. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
C. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort McKavett, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Iges, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., comdg. regt. and post; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major R. H. Odley, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. D. Fort Duncan, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.
G. D. Fort Reno, I. T. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. E. Fort Sisson, I. T. G. I. Fort Hayes, Kan.
A. E. Fort Supply, I. T.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.
A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. F. I. K. Vancouver Barracks.
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. G. Fort Canby, W. T.
C. Fort Klamath, Ore. H. In summer camp near Fort Spokane, W. T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Colo.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Lewis, Colo.
E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. Fort Garland, Colo.
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo. B. D. G. H. E. Fort Lewis, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.
F. Fort Craig, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply, on leave; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
C. D. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Snelling, comdg.; Major Fredk. Mears, Fort Hale, D. T.
B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Adj.-Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, 12th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Surz. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. W. Greenleaf, Med. Dpt.
Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 18th Inf.
Capt. J. H. Belcher, Quar. Dept. Capt. Chas. L. Helzmann, A. Surg.
Capt. G. M. Randall, 231 Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q. M. D.
Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf. Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 10th Inf.
Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.
Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Inf. On Temporary Duty.
1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf. 2d Lt. J. S. B. Goe, 13th Inf.
1st Lt. W. H. McMinis, 8th Inf.

RECRUITING.

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway. 1st Lt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. F. M. Crundall, 24th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. H. C. Cook, 23 Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. C. Bentzoni, 25th Infantry.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. J. H. Page, 3d Infantry.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St. Capt. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 23 No. 3d st. 1st Lt. D. L. Craft, 6th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North Delaware st.
Delaware st. Capt. T. S. Kiriland, 7th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1917 Market st. Capt. D. Parker, 3d Infantry.
Pittsburg, Pa., 235 Penn ave. 1st Lt. C. M. De Lany, 13th Inf.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st. Capt. G. M. Bascom, 15th Inf.
Springfield, Ill., 218 S. 6th street. Capt. C. T. Withersell, 19th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. Capt. S. M. Whitledge, 8th Cav.
RECRUITING REDEVELOP for the Marine Corps, U. S. Navy, New York: South St., corner Maiden Lane; Major Charles Heywood, M. O., in charge.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.
DEPOT.
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Executive Officer.
1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., comdg. depo; detachment, depot
Adjutant and Commissary, and Recruiting Officer.
Capt. A. Millmore, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Fort Quartermaster.
Surgeon G. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Depot Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
1st S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.
1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., comdg. Co. B of Inst.
1st Lieut. Jno. W. Pullman, 8th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Inst.
2d Lieut. Jas. D. Mann, 7th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Inst. and celord detachment.

REDEVELOP.

New York City. 174 Hudson st. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th Cav
New York City. 55 West st. 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav
Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st. Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st. Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st. Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav
Chicago, Ill., 5 S. Clark st. 1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cav
St. Louis, Mo., 221 Pine st. 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav
Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st.
Kansas City, 609 Walnut st. 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav

In a letter to the New York Tribune Mr. Crawford, the author of that admirable as well as popular story, Mr. Isaac, says of the administration of the Lawrence and others in India: "To judge war only by the miseries it inflicts, and count all the lives taken in it and all the money spent as so much loss, is like setting one's face against the felling of a tree, because of the birds who will be disturbed from their nests, of the harmless insects who will be crushed, and of the pretty blossoms and plants that will be torn up by the roots when the trunk falls. A great deal of false sentiment may be inspired by a prostrate oak; and the sentiment is equally false which, condemning war, puts out of account the benefits it has conferred by conquering oppression which could only be broken by force, and by ennobling individual character. This last point must not be forgotten, and it is as unkind as it is untrue to speak of any life as 'lost' when it leaves behind it a great example."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At Hampton Roads, Va. Has visited Tampico and made careful survey and examination of the entrance to the river Puntico and of the river as far as Tampico.

KHARRARGH, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Arrived at Hampton Roads May 6.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Aspinwall April 30. All well on board.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. a. s. a.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. At Hampton Roads, Va. Will probably leave about the middle of next week, and make a cruise of a week or two at sea, in exercise and drill. She will then go to New York.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Hampton Roads, Va.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Hampton Roads.

South Atlantic Station—Capt. A. W. Weaver in temporary command until arrival of Commo. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, March 26.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns (f. s. a. s. a.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo when last heard from. She will return to the United States the latter part of the summer or early fall of the present year.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s. a.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Sailed from Gravesend, England, May 7, for Cronstadt.

Left Havre April 17 and arrived at Antwerp, Belgium, on April 19. Remained there until April 28, and anchored in the Thames, off Gravesend, at noon, on the following day, and remained there until May 7, when she sailed for Cronstadt as already reported. The stay at Antwerp was agreeable, interesting and instructive, and marked by numerous courtesies upon the part of Admiral Baldwin, Captain Gherardi, and the United States Consul, Mr. John H. Stewart. April 26, the Hon. Nicholas Fish, U. S. Minister to Belgium, visited the ship, accompanied by Mrs. Fish, and Consul and Mrs. Stewart, and was entertained with a handsome luncheon by the Admiral, to which a number of the wardroom officers were invited. From Cronstadt a party of officers go to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Czar.

A cable despatch from London, May 17, says: The *Lancaster* has arrived at Cronstadt with the envoys who are to represent America at the coronation of the Czar. They were received with the usual honors.

NIRISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At New York, awaiting orders. Has been fitted for a two years' cruise.

QUINNEBAGO, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Sailed April 8 from Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Porto Praya.

Arrived at Porto Praya, April 8, twenty-four hours from St. Vincent. Found the English channel fleet in port, 5 ironclads, which sailed the next day, commanded by Vice-Admiral Dowell. Called on the Admiral. The squadron left early on the morning of the 9th, and were in sight all day engaged in target practice. Porto Praya is more healthy than it has been for a long time. The streets are now well paved and well swept, and the town has an abundant supply of excellent water, and every effort is made to remove the character it formerly had of being especially unhealthy. Comdr. Ludlow called on the Governor General, and the Governor being unwell returned the visit by his Aide. Improved the time at Porto Praya in drills and target practice.

Upon completing the duties assigned her upon the coast of Africa, will, probably, proceed to Southampton and cruise in northern waters during the summer.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriam. Sailed from Nainaimo, B. C., May 10, for Alaska. A report from this vessel, on April 20, at Sitka, says that everything was quiet in the territory.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Lima April 13.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Was to be ready at Callao by March 20 for the purpose of conveying eclipse party to the Caroline Islands. Was to land party of eclipse there, and probably go to Tahiti; then return, pick up party, and sail for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From thence she will return to Callao.

INOQUIOS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Valparaiso March 31. Will remain there some time.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Would sail from Honolulu for Callao March 21, expecting to arrive at Callao about the middle of May.

OWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PUEBLO, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Pyffe. At Valparaiso, March 31, and would leave for Callao, Peru, about April 2, touching at Coquimbo, Chili, and Iquique and Arica, Peru, on the passage.

WAUGHBURN, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Left Honolulu April 17 for Apia Samoa, under sail; thence to Porto Praya, and if thought necessary to the Tonga Group. Would then proceed to Callao, Peru, stopping at the Society and Marquesas Islands. Expected to reach Callao during the month of August.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Was at Capetown, April 9, having arrived March 31. Took 53 deep sea soundings, between the Cape de Verdes and Cape Town—one line being along the Coast of Brazil, and a very satisfactory lead from 27 min. W. long. E. to Cape Town, between the parallels 30 deg. and 34 deg. S. lat., a portion of the South Atlantic in which few deep sea soundings have been taken. The shallowest place thus far discovered by any one in this part of the South Atlantic is in lat. 32 deg. 48 min. S., long. 1 deg. 47 min. 34 sec. E., where the *Enterprise* found a depth of only 731 fathoms, while 50 miles to the westward soundings were taken in 2,492 fathoms. In this neighborhood the soundings are very irregular, as will be seen by reference to the full report sent to the Bureau of Navigation. There appears to be a range of submarine

mountains running nearly parallel to line which the *Challenger* sounded, but between 400 and 500 miles to the East. Tristan de Cunha and Ascension belong to one range and St. Helena to the other. Comdr. Barker has no doubt that a line of soundings run from 1 deg. to 2 deg. East long. to St. Helena would be of very great interest. Since leaving the Cape de Verd has been swing seven times for magnetic variations and compass corrections. During the quarter ending March 31, she sailed and steamed, reckoning distances made from noon to noon, 8,611 miles. The trip has demonstrated the superiority of good Welsh coal over anthracite when deep sea sounding work is going on. If at Cape de Verdes the *Enterprise* had filled up with anthracite instead of Welsh coal, banked fires at all times would have been absolutely necessary. Fires would have consumed on an average 2 tons daily, including that consumed while taking soundings, and it would have rendered it necessary to use the minisail. It must have necessitated putting into Bahia for coal, and consequently would have prolonged the cruise. Whereas, it was found that with Welsh coal fires could be hauled after getting the coal, the minisail could be set almost immediately, and when required steam could be raised in two hours and a half—the consumption of coal being only one-half ton daily. As a matter of fact, 49 different fires were started under the boilers after leaving Cape de Verd without the use of a single stick of cord wood, the boxes, barrels and refuse matter which are usually found on a man-of-war, being ample for the purpose. Have had no serious cases of sickness on board.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. The *Juniata* sailed April 3 for Muscat, Arabia. All well on board.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Hong Kong, China, March 13. Would leave there on March 21, and would visit Macao, returning to Hong Kong about April 1. Would proceed to Nagasaki prior to April 20, for the purpose of conveying the U. S. Minister to Korea.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. Arrived at Nagasaki March 19, and would proceed to Hong Kong to take the place of the *Monocacy* in connection with the wreck of the *Ashuelot*.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Hong Kong March 13. Would sail April 10 for Nagasaki, for the purpose of conveying the U. S. Minister to Korea. From there would proceed to Yokohama.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Arrived at Newport, R. I., May 16 from Havana, having made the passage in eleven days. All well. Will shortly leave on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at Newport, R. I., May 16, from Gardner's Bay. Will soon leave on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Aspinwall April 29, having visited Santa Marta, Sabanita and Cartagena after leaving Curacao. While at Cartagena the usual official visits were paid. The health of the ship's company continues good.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. Arrived at Detroit, Michigan, May 7, from Cleveland, Ohio. Sailed from Detroit May 9, and arrived at Buffalo May 11. Sailed from Buffalo May 13, and arrived at Erie, Penn., May 13.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco April 17.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Left New York, May 10, for her annual cruise.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers. Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. At Washington, D. C.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate (sails), 10 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander N. H. Farquhar.

DALB, 3d rate (sails), 8 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander Charles D. Sigbee.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

The crew of the *Franklin* were entertained, on May 15, in a delightful manner by Chaplain J. J. Kane, Rev. Mr. Blackwell and Hon. Francis Deordy, who read and declaimed to them various selections, humorous and pathetic, all of which were highly appreciated and applauded by the crew. A number of ladies were present, and the gallant tars expressed the wish that their visit should be repeated.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Ensign Wm. Braumersreuther. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. McRitchie. At the Navy-yard, Washington, May 8.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Pasaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

PINTA, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. White. At Norfolk, Va.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says that this vessel, which was recently placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy-yard, after having been overhauled and riggered, has been ordered out of commission upon the recommendation of the Board of Inspection. The *Pinta* was destined for

service on the coast of Alaska, but the Board have condemned her as unfitted for the voyage.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Landmark* (Norfolk, Va.) of May 15 says: Orders were received yesterday to put the United States steamer *Pinta* out of commission. The *Pinta* was fitted out at great cost for service on the coast of Alaska, but it was afterward ascertained that the ship was not suitable to make the trip. The U. S. sloop of war *Dale*, just fitted out for the annual practice cruise of the midshipmen, will go in commission Thursday and leave the yard for Annapolis a day or two afterward. The receiving ship *Franklin* will be hauled alongside the north wharf to-morrow, when the work of housing her will commence. The tug *Snowdrop*, having in tow a number of lighters and all other appliances necessary, went down to Craney Island yesterday to commence the work of raising the sunken tug *Jean Sands*. The shipment of white oak timber to Boston for the purpose of being impregnated by a new process has been stopped. Saturday morning, just after day-break, one of the employees of the yard was found in the brass moulding shop of the construction department. He was immediately arrested and placed in custody. The Commodore has discharged him from the yard, and he was black-listed. The special board appointed by the Secretary to regulate the wages of the workmen have finished their labors.

In answering an editorial in the *New York Times*, which he thinks is "based upon a popular fallacy, namely, that the duties of an engineer are essentially beyond the province of a line officer," a correspondent of that paper, says: "There is no more reason why he should be able to design and construct an engine than a ship; but he must be able to handle both in order to become a thoroughly competent marine artilleryman; and if this double result cannot be accomplished in the period now allotted to the probationary course of naval cadets, more time should be given them. The duties of Surgeon and Chaplain, to which you refer, have no analogy to those of engineer, so far as regards the necessity of their being mastered by line officers in order to insure the due performance of their own duties."

The Register of Wills, Philadelphia, granted letters of administration, May 12, on the estate of Henry D. Warren, one of the lost seamen of the arctic steamer *Jeannette*, to Mrs. Burdett, Warren's mother. The Register reviewing the recent testimony, says the last that was seen of Warren and his comrades was at a time of extreme peril, and with scarcely a possibility of their being saved, and the probability of their loss at that time is strengthened by the time which has since elapsed without any tidings, and by the fruitless result of the subsequent search for either the boat or for Lieut. Chipp's company.

The *New York Herald*, says: "In his recent chat with a *Herald* reporter Commodore Gorrings showed conclusively that if our proposed fourteen-knot cruisers are to make no better time than the specifications require they will be unable, in the event of war, to overtake anything worth catching or to run away from any ship too strong for them to meet. He also talked of boats that had made eighteen, twenty, and even twenty-two knots under steam. It is unnecessary to say that we have nothing in our present Navy that can make any such time; but if large ships can sail faster than smaller ones, as is generally admitted, why should not Mr. Gorrings see speedy fame and subsequent profit for himself by building one of the new cruisers? He might be obliged to bid so low to make sure of a contract as to subject himself to loss, but should he succeed in making the fastest cruiser afloat he would suddenly become the best advertised ship builder in the world. To have the work entirely in his own hands he would be obliged to bid on engines as well as hull, and run the risk of loss on both parts of the contract, but he would find immense profit in the end, and also give our antiquated Navy a craft to be lived up to."

The *N. Y. World*, in noticing the launching, last month, from Roach's yard, of the *Tallie E. Starbuck*, "the first full rigged ship ever built of iron in the United States," says:

Mr. John Roach said of this ship: "Well, she is an experiment. If she succeeds then we shall probably have plenty more of them to build. I wonder," added Mr. Roach, reflecting, "what is behind the New York Press, that they take such mistaken views as to American ship building? Here in this yard can be done work which can only be equalled in one other yard in the whole world. Only in the Barrow Shipyard and in this can a whole ship entire be built from the raw materials as it comes from the earth. In these two yards, and in no others on the face of the earth, the ore can be smelted and rolled and formed into angle-iron or hammered and forged, and the ship built and furnished and rigged. And we are doing it all the time right before everybody's eyes, and yet they say we can't build iron ships. Last year we launched from this yard a ship for every month; this year this is the fourth one launched, and another is nearly ready. Come here," continued Mr. Roach, pulling the reporter by the buttonhole, "I want to show you something; look there (pointing to the Monitor, recently launched); eighty foolish Democrats and twenty foolish Republicans said that she never could float; 120 sensible Republicans said she would float and there she is. Was it likely that I would build a ship that wouldn't float? The Government hasn't got money enough to make me do that, and the Monitor would not have been built at this yard if I had not known that she would float, and there she is."

EX-REPRESENTATIVE Dezenodorf, of Virginia, has written an open letter to Secretary Chandler, in which he says:

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the foremen, clerks, workmen, ship-keepers and watchmen in that yard (Norfolk) have all been called upon for a contribution (and you know what that means when applied and interpreted politically)—the foremen and clerks 2 per cent. on their salaries and the workmen, ship-keepers, etc., one day's pay; that a list has been made of all the foremen, clerks and employees in that yard, and that they have been waited upon by an outside party; that numbers of them have stated to me that they are unable to pay the assessment—I beg pardon, "the contribution"—alorsaid without cramping their wives and children, but that they are afraid to refuse for fear of discharge, it being understood that the assessment is levied in accordance with the arrangements made by Senator Mahone during his recent visit to Norfolk. As you are well known to be an earnest advocate of Civil Service reform, and have expressed in a recent report your earnest desire that these proceedings be removed from political influences, and as the Navy should be removed from political influences, and as these proceedings are clearly in violation of the recent law enacted for the better regulation and reform of the Civil Service, I am sure that I have only to call your attention to them in order to have a stop put to these unlawful acts now being committed in the Department.

A NOVEL vessel was recently launched at Bath, Me., and is at present at her dock in the East River, New York. She is the auxiliary steam 3-masted schooner *Jesse H. Freeman*, 153 feet long on keel, 30 feet beam, 11 feet hold, and 6 feet between decks. She is a finely modeled and well-built ship, and besides her full sail power is provided with machinery,

built by the Delamater Iron Works, which consists of a vertical direct-acting surface-condensing engine, 22 inch cylinder, and 36 inches stroke of piston, the crank shaft being 10 inches in diameter and 20 inches in length in the main journal. The screw propeller is of bronze, 10-bladed, 10.6 feet in diameter, with 10.6 feet pitch, and when working up to its maximum speed will make 140 revolutions per minute; it is provided with a patented locking gear, which, when the vessel is put under canvas alone, lies vertically with the stern post, and in no wise hinders the progress of the vessel. Steam is supplied from two compound boilers, each 7.6 feet in diameter and 12 feet long. The air circulating and feed pumps each are independent. The object of putting two boilers in her was so that while in port one could be used for working the winches in handling cargo on a small consumption of fuel. The mizzen mast is hollow and made of iron, and serves for a smoke stack; it is 86 feet long and 23 inches in diameter. It was a novel sight to see this vessel skimming along the Hudson River on her trial trip, with the smoke issuing out from the top of her high mast. She easily made 9 knots, and in her run up the Bay from Fort Lafayette she realized a speed of 13 miles an hour (slack tide).

The *Despatch* arrived at Norfolk, Va., May 12, from Fort Monroe, having on board Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and Mr. Sackville West, the British Minister at Washington, and ladies, whose object was to visit the yard and inspect its works of interest. On landing the distinguished party was received with military honors, and were met by Commodore Mayo and staff and escorted to his residence, where an interchange of civilities took place, after which the visitors were shown around the yard. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the frigate *Franklin* for the General and fifteen guns for the Minister. The Commodore entertained the party for several hours at his residence, after which the visitors went aboard their ship for the night. The next day the party went to Hampton Roads, and on April 14 up the James River on the *Despatch* as far as City Point, and returned to Washington by rail.

A NAVAL COURT martial met at the Navy-yard, New York, on Thursday, May 17, for the trial of Commander Frederick R. Smith, charged with scandalous conduct in making duplicate assignments of his pay. The following is the detail of the court: Commodore E. Y. McCauley, President; Jas. E. Jettett, T. S. Fillebrown, Captains L. A. Kimberly, Henry Ebbens, and William A. Kirkland; Commanders A. T. Mahan, T. F. Kane and James O'Kane, with Lieutenant James D. J. Kelley Judge Advocate.

The British screw corvette *Canada*, twelve guns, Captain E. Durrant commanding, was at Halifax, N. S., May 15, with Prince George of Wales rated as midshipman on board. The *Canada* will sail shortly for the North American and West Indian Station. A chaplain will be appointed to the vessel as a tutor to the young prince.

The Austrian frigate *Archduke Friedrich*, Captain Kronowether, arrived at New York May 16, and exchanged salutes with Governor's Island. She is engaged as a finishing ship for midshipmen graduating from the Austrian Naval Academy, and is making her annual tour.

A NAVAL COURT of Inquiry has been ordered to convene at the Norfolk Navy-yard on May 21, to investigate the circumstances attending the collision between the tug *Jean Sands* and the steamer *Manhattan*. The following is the detail of the court: Capt. L. A. Beardslee, President; Commander Charles L. Huntington, and Lieut. Commander Charles H. Rockwell, with Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, Judge-Advocate.

The naval review took place at Hampton Roads, Va., at 10 o'clock on May 16. Four steam launches and 22 barges came ashore in line and landed 500 blue jackets, 100 marines, and 4 pieces of ordnance. Comdr. W. R. Bridgman, U. S. N., formed the battalion, which marched to the fort and was reviewed by Rear Admiral Geo. H. Cooper, U. S. N., and Gen. G. W. Getty, U. S. A., returning to their vessels at noon.

Rear Admiral Cooper has been instructed to send all the ships of the North Atlantic squadron that can be spared to the opening ceremonies of the Brooklyn bridge on the 24th of May.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

May 14.—Lieutenant Joseph E. Jones, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Lieutenant William Welch, to examination for promotion.

May 18.—Lieutenant Geo. M. Tutten, to the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st of June next.

Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Boatswain Andrew Milne, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Ensign Leroy M. Garrett, to special duty on geological survey at Bozeman, Montana, on the 15th of June, and when completed to return and resume present duties.

DETACHED.

May 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. White, from the command of the *Pinta*, and ordered as executive of the Alliance.

Lieutenant Clifford H. West, from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant M. Fisher Wright, from special duty in the Navy Department, and ordered to the Alliance.

Lieutenant Chapman C. Todd, from the *Nipsic*, and ordered as executive of the *Keamsarge*.

Lieutenant John P. J. Augar, from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and granted sick leave for three months.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, from the *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.

May 14.—Lieutenant Bloomfield McIlvaine has reported his return from the *Powhatan*, having been detached on the 3d of May, and has been placed on sick leave.

Ensign Waldemar D. Rose, from the *Pinta*, and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign Percival J. Werlick from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders.

May 15.—Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates, from the *Pinta*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Lieutenant Henry T. Monahan, from the *Pinta*, and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

Lieutenant Albert T. Freeman, from the *Pinta*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Millard H. Crawford, from the *Pinta*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, from the *Pinta*, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, from the *Pinta*, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Naval Cadet W. H. Woolfberger, on account of defective color vision, to take effect May 15.

Naval Cadet W. B. Duncan, to take effect on May 15, 1884.

He is detached from the *Vandalia*, and granted leave of absence until May 15, 1884.

Naval Cadet H. H. Kenzie, to take effect on May 18, 1884. He is detached from the *Tennessee*, and granted leave of absence until that date.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 16, 1888:

W. H. King, chief engineer, March 11, San Francisco, Cal.

Charles H. Willett, beneficiary, May 4, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

James Gurney, beneficiary, May 8, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1888.

Annapolis is alive with candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, and with naval cadets who are here for their final examination. The office of the Secretary of the Academy was crowded yesterday with candidates reported, and there was such a string they lined the steps waiting their turn.

The physical examination of the naval cadets commenced today, and will continue simultaneously with the examination in French. As soon as each naval cadet has been examined by the surgeons, he reports to the head of the Department of Modern Languages for oral examination in French. Examinations in navigation will be, if possible, with the sextant in the field. In accordance with the recent decision of the Court of Claims, cadet engineers will not be examined here. The following are the maximums for final graduation: Seamanship and Naval Tactics 60; Cruise Reports, Journal, and Testimonials, 12; Ordnance and Gunnery, 48; Navigation, 48; Steam Engineering, 48; Modern Languages, 24. Total, 240.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy began to-day in English studies, and all the candidates who fail in any subject are allowed a re-examination.

All the naval cadets of the class of 1881 have reported for their final examination, except those who were started on the Asiatic squadron, who are expected to arrive in a few days.

The regular meeting of the Naval Institute here for May was occupied chiefly in the discussion of the prize paper of the Institute for 1883. There was a meeting of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy the same evening, so that there were none of the heads of the department, therefore the debaters were few. Prof. Chas. E. Munroe and Lieut. J. B. Murdoch discussed the paper, and Lieut. Calkins, the author, replied. After this Prof. Munroe read some very interesting experiments he had made to prevent the dampening of powder by the natural moisture that gathers in a magazine.

The advent of examinations at the Naval Academy proves a bonanza to the boarding house keepers of Annapolis. They are crammed with cadets and cadets' families. The candidates this year are a very sober and sedate set—in marked contrast to the usual run of former years, when the candidates proceeded on arrival, not only to enjoy the freedom of the city, but to take possession of the town. The candidate comes along with very naive ideas of naval life and manners. Two, presumably candidates, were down at the Academy the other evening looking up a first-classman acquaintance. They may find him; but if the candidate thinks he will, if he gets to the Academy, he receives on his terms of social equality, he is vastly mistaken. A first-classman's aristocratic standing will not allow him to have social intimacies any farther down the line than the second class. So on it goes at every step up, the cadets adopt the customs and traditions of the class they assume, and as heartily despise a "pleb" as they themselves were despised.

The Waverly Base Ball Club of Washington and the naval cadets played a match game on Saturday afternoon. There was a large number of spectators present, and the playing was excellent. Seven innings were played, the game closing: Cadets, 7; Waverly, 5.

The steam launches had a trial of speed recently. Three entered the race, and the *Dale* proved itself the fastest sailer of the fleet.

Henry F. Bryan, of Chicago, has been admitted into the Naval Academy, as a naval cadet, having been given a special examination by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to allow him to enter within the prescribed age of a candidate.

The following medical board, for the physical examination of cadets and candidates, reported at the Naval Academy to-day: Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades, and Surgeons W. J. Simon, and J. R. Nelson.

The Prince Imperial of Japan recently visited the Naval Academy. On his visit several Japs will be naval cadets next year.

Lieut. Theodore Porter has reported, for duty at the Naval Academy.

The following additional cadets have reported at the Naval Academy for final examination: Cadets Welles, McCrea, Hines, Bush, White, Hoogeweg, Cohen, Cockle, Copehaug, Perkins, Stewart, White, Clarke, Kane, Wilson, Rees, Vance, Rodgers, Buck, Drasser, Craven, Kimball, Bonfils, Flournoy, Karman, Doyen, Sallenberger, Moses and Kammerling.

There have been two lions at the Naval Academy this week. General James B. Longstreet and Secretary Folger—the former came with a son, and the latter with a nephew, both of whom are candidates for admission to the Naval Academy. The Secretary when he went to the Academy on Tuesday was received with a salute of fifteen guns from the batteries of the *Santee*.

To-day both the Secretary and General spent some time at the State House and in the Court of Appeals listening to arguments in an important case on appeal. Several of the best lawyers of the Maryland bar were before the Court.

The news of the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Cadet Engineers, class of 1881, was received here by telegraph yesterday, but it did not affect their graduation at the Naval Academy finally, as the order of the Superintendent provided that "those cadets belonging to the class that entered the Academy in 1877 as cadet engineers shall not be considered to have failed in the examination if they shall be found to be proficient in the branches studied by cadet engineers previous to the act of Aug. 5, 1882."

The *Constellation* went into commission yesterday for the practice cruise, Commander N. H. Farquhar, commanding. Commander Farquhar is now commander of cadets, and is in the prime and vigor of life. He is a courteous gentleman, and the cadets have a soldierly model constantly before them. Commander Farquhar has been steadily trusted with important positions.

There are nearly one hundred candidates for admission to the Naval Academy here.

NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.

We have already announced the finding in the case of P. Asst. Surg. Wm. G. G. Willson, U. S. Navy, which appears in G. C. M. O. No. 6, of March 8, Navy Department. The charges were: 1. "Insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and discipline." 2 and 3. "Wilful neglect of duty." The finding of the first charge was, "Guilty in a less degree than charged—guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and of the second charge, "Not guilty." He was found guilty of one specification which, as modified by the court, alleged that in the ward-room of the *Swatara* he approached Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, U. S. N., the senior medical officer of said vessel, and said, "You did not send John Hayes to the hospital yesterday?" meaning John Hayes, an enlisted man, then under medical treatment on board said vessel, and upon being answered in the negative, the said Asst. Surg. Willson said, "I have done all I can do for him, and you can take charge of the case yourself," meaning the case of the said Hayes. The sentence was, "To be confined to the limits of the U. S. ship *Swatara* for the period of thirty days," which was remitted by the Secretary in view of the fact that the vessel to the limits of which he was confined is at sea.

G. C. M. O. No. 4 Feb. 30, approves the proceedings, etc., of a G. C. M., which convened at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia, Feb. 15, 1888, and of which Captain Bushrod B. Taylor, U. S. N., is president, in the case of Andrew T. Severnson and Luther F. Haynie, land-men, U. S. N., sentenced for "theft, in violation of the 14th Article for the Government of the Navy," to two years' imprisonment, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge. The Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield is designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentences as relates to confinement.

G. C. M. O. No. 5, March 2, approves the proceedings, finding, and acquittal of a G. C. M., which convened at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, January 29, 1888, and of which Captain Charles S. Norton, U. S. N., was president, in the case of John Kirk, Master-at-Arms, U. S. N., tried for "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and "Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty." He will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

G. C. M. O. No. 7, March 8, approves the proceedings, etc., of a G. C. M., which convened at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia, February 15, 1888, and of which Captain Bushrod B. Taylor, U. S. N., is president, in the case of Private John H. Crogan, U. S. Marine Corps, found guilty of "Drunkenness on duty" and "Leaving post before being relieved," and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge. That portion of imprisonment, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to one year. As thus mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, May 18, 1888.

The members of the new torpedo class have commenced to exercise in a practical manner with torpedoes.

Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., is building an addition to his cottage at this place.

Major Bascom, U. S. A., spent Sunday with his friends in this city.

Four boys were received here Saturday night from the *Wabash* at the Boston Navy-yard for duty on board of the training ship *New Hampshire*.

Ensign Franklin Swift, U. S. N., left New Bedford Saturday night for New York to join the U. S. ship *Nipde*, fitting out at that port for a cruise on the South American and South African Coasts.

Lieut.-Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., one of the instructors at the Torpedo Station, who is to be the executive officer of the *Trenton*, will leave Newport to the regret of his many friends. He has been a valuable and appreciated officer at the Torpedo Station, where he was twice ordered as an instructor. Mr. Bradford, in Lieut.-Comdr. Newton, will have a worthy successor.

Mrs. Throckmorton, wife of Major Throckmorton, is rapidly recovering from injuries received by a fall at Fort Adams recently.

Capt. Field, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Adams, is preparing the address which he is to deliver at this place on Memorial Day, under the auspices of Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic.

Gov.-elect A. O. Burn will be inaugurated at this place on the 29th inst. The military display will be good, and will be reinforced by the troops from Fort Adams and by the marines and apprentices from the *New Hampshire* and other training ships that may be here at that time.

Gen. Duane, of the Light House Board, has ordered the replacing of the Rose Island spindles, which went adrift during the past winter.

The new wharf at Coasters' Harbor Island is completed.

The wharf at the Torpedo Station is to be replaced and improved.

Capt. J. G. Baker, of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, has started for Washington, where he was ordered to report May 22 as a member of a board to examine cadets for the revenue marine service.

There are but 108 boys on board of the *New Hampshire*.

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The *Portsmouth* and *Jamestown* arrived here Wednesday afternoon, the former from Gardiner's Bay, and the latter from her cruise in the West Indies. The usual salutes were exchanged as they dropped anchor.

Chaplain Holway delivered his second lecture on board of the *New Hampshire* Tuesday evening. It was listened to with interest, and the gentleman was warmly congratulated.

U. S. S. COCKROACH.

A NAVAL officer sends us the following from the N. Y. *Sun*:

It was a gallant monitor,
A veritable son of thunder,
A monstrous modern man-of-war,
And when they launched her 'twas a wonder
She did not fall to pieces, or
Amuse them all by going under.

Quoth Robberson: "She floats! she floats!
Blessed if it isn't rather funny!
She swims just like the other boats;
What do you say to that, now, Johnny?"
Said Roach: "A fellow's taking notes;
Be just a little quiet, sonny."

They fenced her from the weather's ill,
No Wiggins storm came there and caught her;
They piled the engines in, and
Close to the river's edge they brought her;
They lavished iron on her; still
Her deck was just above the water.

Her hawser then they boldly cut,
And placed a daring crew upon her,
And at the solid stern they put
A fearless sailor man to con her,
And swore she'd be as fleet of foot
As any steed that's owned by Bonner.

Three miles an hour the Navy's pride
Made then, as well as they could score her,
And twice as much from side to side,
As here and there the currents bore her,
While other vessels, terrified,
Incontinently fled before her.

They towed her up the stream at last,
While she was yet in good condition;
There now, her day of glory past,
And in a soft and safe position,
The war ship "Cockroach," snug and fast,
Remains, no longer "in commission."

REVENUE MARINE.

THE following assignments of officers of the Revenue Marine have been made:

1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, 2d Lieut. S. M. Cronley, 3d Lieut. P. W. Thompson, and 2d Asst. Engr. Wm. L. Podrick, are assigned to steamer *Perry* at Erie, Pa. 1st Lieut. W. F. Kilgore, 2d Lieut. E. L. Wade, and 3d Lieut. F. L. Newwood, to steamer *Bibb* at Odessa, N. Y. 1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Barrows to steamer *Chandler* at New York. 1st Lieut. W. F. Blakemore to special duty. 2d Asst. Engr. A. J. Howison to steam launch *Discover* at Savannah.

tion would extend over three-quarters of the earth's surface. Should not Mr. Serrell's chief concern then be directed to the decrease in the depth of the ocean? Nine feet, deducted from the depth of our harbors, would be a very serious matter for some of them.

COMPANY COMMANDERS.

THE principle announced in par. 167 of the existing Regulations, that captains should, as a rule, always be with their companies, is a sound one, and in foreign armies, we believe, is very closely adhered to. In our own Army, however, the thousand and one special duties, not regimental, required of officers, reduce to theory that which is abroad a general practice. This absence of captains from their companies is now and again the occasion for uncomplimentary remarks concerning the Army in the public press. The injury to the Service from the neglect of the rule is not, however, so great as it might, at first sight, seem to be. Our companies, troops, and batteries are so numerically weak that we doubt whether any one of them really suffers from a lack of commissioned officers. The officers present with their companies are suitably and actively employed, and those absent on detached duty are doing good service in the positions to which they are severally assigned. It must be remembered that, in our Army, promotion has been and still is slow. Most of our 1st lieutenants would, in any other service, have been captains years ago, and many of them are fully qualified, by age, experience, and length of service, to assume the functions not only of captains but of field officers.

This is best shown by a reference to the list of absent captains. In the 2d Cavalry we find Captain W. P. Clark on detached service at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, leaving his troop to be commanded by 1st Lieut. G. C. Doane, the senior of his grade in the regiment, who dates his service back to 1864. In the 3d Cavalry, Capt. J. G. Bourke is on special duty with Gen. Crook, his troop being commanded by 1st Lt. G. F. Chase, who graduated 12 years ago. In the 5th Cavalry Capt. Geo. F. Price is on recruiting service (a detail, however, which is only of a temporary nature, but certainly an eminently proper one for all line captains in their turn), his troop being commanded by Lieutenant C. D. Parkhurst, who graduated in 1873. In the 7th Cavalry Captain J. E. Tourtellotte is on the staff of Gen. Sherman, his troop being under command of 1st Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, an officer of eleven years' service.

In the 1st Artillery Captain J. W. MacMurray is on college duty, his battery being commanded by 1st Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, in service since 1861, and who, during the war, rose to the rank of Major. In the 2d Artillery Captain Dunn is on General Pope's staff, his battery being commanded by 1st Lieutenant A. C. Taylor, in service since 1861. In the 3d Artillery Capt. J. R. Myrick is on General Terry's staff, his battery being commanded by 1st Lieutenant W. A. Kobbe, in service since 1863. In the 4th Artillery Captains M. P. Miller and H. C. Hasbrouck are on detached service at West Point; the battery of the former is commanded by 1st Lieutenant C. P. Miller, an officer who entered the service in 1863, and the battery of the latter by 1st Lieutenant M. O. Brien, in service since 1859. In the 5th Artillery Captain S. M. Mills is on signal duty, his battery being commanded by 1st Lieutenant Paul Roemer, in service since 1858.

In the 3d Infantry Captain R. P. Hughes is on Gen. Terry's staff, his company being under 1st Lieutenant William Mitchell, senior of his grade in the regiment, and in service since 1855. In the 5th Infantry Captain Wylls Lyman is on special duty at Washington under Colonel Scott, his company being commanded by 1st Lieutenant G. P. Borden, who entered the service in 1863. In the 6th Infantry Captain J. W. Powell is on signal duty and Capt. W. H. Wherry on Gen. Schofield's staff. The company of the former is under command of 1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, in service since 1861, and the company of the latter by 1st Lieut. T. G. Townsend, an officer of twelve years' service. In the 7th Infantry Capt. C. A. Coolidge is on special service at Fort Omaha, his company being commanded by 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, in service since 1863 and a company commander during the war. In the 9th Infantry Capt. G. B. Russell is on Gen. Augur's staff, his company until recently being commanded by 1st Lieut. (now Captain) W. B. Pease, an officer of nearly twenty-one years' service. In the 10th Infantry Capt. C. L. Davis is on recruiting service, his company being under 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, in service since 1864. In the 11th Infantry Capt. W. C. Beach is on special duty at Gen. Hancock's headquarters, his company being under 1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor, in service since 1860. In the 13th Infantry Capt. G. M. Bascom is on recruiting ser-

vice, his company being under 1st Lieut. S. N. Holmes, in service since 1873. In the 16th Infantry Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer is on recruiting service, his company being under 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, in service since 1861. In the 17th Infantry Capt. C. S. Roberts is on the staff of Gen. Crook, his company being commanded by 1st Lieut. G. H. Roach, in service since 1864. In the 19th Infantry Capt. J. S. Wharton is on the staff of Gen. Hancock, his company being under 1st Lieut. G. K. Spencer, in service since 1861. In the 20th Infantry Capt. W. S. McCaskey is on recruiting service, his company being under 1st Lieut. W. H. Hammer, in service since 1861. In the 21st Infantry Capt. W. F. Spurgin is on duty at West Point, his company being under 1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, in service since 1874. In the 23d Infantry Capt. G. S. L. Ward is on the staff of Gen. Hancock, his company being in command of 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, the senior of his grade in the regiment and in service since 1862. Capt. H. H. Ketchum, of this regiment, is on recruiting service, his company being commanded by 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, in service since 1861. In the 24th Infantry Capt. J. W. Clous is on Gen. Augur's staff, his company being commanded by 1st Lieut. Henry F. Leggett, the senior of his grade in the regiment, and in service since 1861. In the 25th Infantry Capt. C. Bentzon is on recruiting service, his company being commanded by 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, the senior of his grade in the regiment, and in service since 1862.

With all due deference, therefore, to the important principle that captains should, as a rule, serve with their companies, we are of opinion that the above selections, taken at random from the duty roster of the Army, indicate pretty clearly that in the absence of the captains the companies are not suffering for want of competent and experienced officers to command them, and that in our Service, at least, when the public requirements necessitate the temporary withdrawal of a captain from his company there is always a competent 1st lieutenant, of ample service to fit him for a captain's duties, ready to take his place.

THE INDIAN CHILDREN.

Two very interesting and instructive meetings have recently been held in New York and Brooklyn, at which twenty of the Indian children from the Industrial School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, were exhibited under their "school father" and several of the teachers of that institution. The first of these meetings was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Indian Mission Society of Brooklyn, in the First Baptist Church, corner Pierrepont and Clinton streets. The second, to which we referred last week, was held in the hall of the Union League Club in New York. Both meetings were of the same general character, having for their object to show what can be done and has been done towards making the Indians self-supporting through the education and industrial training of the youth of both sexes.

The meetings were addressed by prominent gentlemen on both sides of the river; and Capt. Pratt explained the workings of the institution, giving interesting statistics and other information in regard to the labor in which he is now engaged under the direction of the War Department and the Indian Bureau. Both meetings were largely attended, especially that in Brooklyn, and gave evidence of deep feeling on the subject under consideration. As Mr. Beecher said, in alluding to the astonishing proficiency displayed by some of the pupils, "If this is the result of from two to four years' training of young savages, the question is settled. Educate and enfranchise the young Indians, and in a few years the vexed problem will only be known as a matter of history."

There was a peculiar pathos in the pleading remarks of some of the boys when they urged that, upon finishing at Carlisle, they might be permitted to earn their own living wherever they could get employment, as others did, and, as one expressed it, "be men among men." They begged not to be relegated to their old surroundings, where there was everything to pull them down again, and nothing to uphold and encourage them to go on in the good road of the white man. Many a moistened eye responded to the modest and halting efforts of the little Nez Percé girl in her endeavor to tell the history of their wanderings and hardships during the memorable campaign of Chief Joseph, through which she was carried.

The addresses before the meetings were earnest and able; and, though all seemed to agree that some steps should be taken furthering the work already begun, no definite plan was decided upon. In view of this, we offer a suggestion looking to the final adjustment of the many difficulties surrounding the efforts to Christianize

and civilize the Indians. There can no longer be any question that the reservation system, and the endeavor to deal with the Indians as distinct tribes, is a failure. The old Indians who have been trained under it know no other means of livelihood than that to which they have been accustomed—hunting and pauperism—and being now too old to learn, will, of course, in the future, as in the past, have to be either killed, or cared for, to the end of their natural lives. But with the youth, as has been demonstrated, the case is different. Divesting the subject of all possible sentimentality, and treating it as a matter simply of political economy and common humanity, it would seem to require new legislation and prompt, intelligent action on the part of the General Government.

Might not a law be enacted providing for a common-school education of all the Indian youth, and including some branch of industry or handicraft similar to that now taught at Carlisle and Hampton, assuring the graduate the means at least of a livelihood? The diploma might then carry with it the full citizenship, with all its meaning. The law, we think, in order to do no violence to the family feeling, should further provide that the Indian citizen, in addition to his right with all others to enter a homestead upon the public domain, be permitted to live, if he so desired, upon the reservation of his own tribe, or, being sponsor for his parents, take them to live with him wherever he might make his home. In this way the whole Indian population of about 275,000 in a few years might be absorbed and become a self-supporting, tax-paying people, instead of a constant menace and charge upon the charities of the country.

Expensive as this plan might be for a few years, we are confident that in a short time it would leave a large balance in favor of the tax-payer. While as to the justice and humanity of the policy here outlined we have no fear there will be two opinions.

THE matter of appointments of 2d lieutenants in the Army is at present attracting the attention of the War Department. The vacancies exceed by several the number anticipated. At this time there are sixty-two vacancies, a certainty of there being one more, and a probability of several in addition. The resignation of Lieut.-Col. Ilges will make the assured vacancy. Another retirement from disability will be made within the next few days, thereby probably creating another. It is almost certain, therefore, that there will be sixty-four vacancies, not to say anything of those that are likely to occur from casualties, etc., incident to the service.

There were nine non-commissioned candidates ordered before Department Boards. The proceedings in six cases have thus far been received at Headquarters. Of this number but two will be appointed, the other four having either failed to pass the examination, or were found ineligible by reason of age or other causes. The proceedings in the remaining three cases are expected at the Department every day. Until they arrive, it will not be known how many non-commissioned officers will receive commissions. If these three have passed, the number will therefore be five. Adding the five to the fifty-two graduates of West Point, fifty-seven of the almost certain sixty-four vacancies would be filled, leaving places for seven civilians. Who these will be is a matter yet to be decided. The applications are numerous enough, nearly two hundred having already been received at the War Department, and a list of their names submitted to the President. Many of these applicants are students who graduated from some of the leading colleges of the country this year; so that there is a fair opportunity of getting very good material into the Army from this source. It is thought that but one board will be ordered, probably to convene at Washington, for the examination of civilians. This matter, however, has not been fully determined upon by the Secretary of War. The final examining board for non-commissioned officers will not be convened at Fort Monroe before the 1st of June.

It will be seen by the opinion of the Court of Claims in the case of Leopold, which we this week publish, that the Court holds to the view of the law, in reference to cadet engineers, which was held by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in opposition to the Navy Department. The court is necessarily right when it agrees with the JOURNAL, as it certainly is right in its view of the law in this case.

The annual report of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 13, 1882, and from which we extracted very fully soon after its promulgation, has been published in three large volumes, and issued from the Government printing office. The volumes contain a fund of interesting professional matters on river and harbor improvements and the operations of the Engineer Corps in general.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

To one who recalls the Army of the Potomac in the days of its youthful pride and the glow of its early ambition, it was a melancholy yet impressive sight which greeted us in Washington on the occasion of the annual reunion of the Potomac Society. The scattered column of veterans which passed in review before the President on Wednesday last was by no means all who survive the tens of thousands whom McClellan and Pope commanded—whom Hooker and Burnside and Meade led to battle—yet their ranks were typical of the change which time has wrought, and the spectator was forcibly reminded of the fact that the shadowy forms which would gather to the voice of Hooker, Burnside, and Meade, sounding the roll call of the Army of the Potomac, would outnumber those who could assemble in the living presence of McClellan or Pope; of Humphreys, Wright, Slocum or Newton. With silent and impressive tread the column passed. Soon the friendships and memories of the Virginia marches and battlefields will be recalled only in the "bivouac of the dead," and the Army of the Potomac will exist as a memory alone.

In some respects Washington presents great advantages for such a gathering as this. The weather at this season is delightful, and Wednesday was one of the most perfect days of a perfect season. The streets are broad and clean, and so smooth, and easy for marching, that even the most dilapidated of the veterans could keep step with the column along the line of march; at least, keep with the column. As to keeping step, that was another matter, and I heard some irritated martinet, in the rear of a distinguished brigade commander, complaining that "some one" in front of him had changed step "thirty-four times in three minutes."

But the mere presence of some of the men who were seen trudging along on foot in the ranks that day was an inspiration. There were Humphreys, Wright, Franklin, Slocum, Robinson, Mackintosh, Miles, Maginnis, Webb, Walker, Poe, Tidball, and Potter; and there were Ingalls, Van Vleet, Babcock, Locke, and McMahon, and the two Kings—Horatio, of New York, and Adam, of Baltimore; Milban, and others of the Staff Corps. And "glorious as an Army with banners" were the marshals of the procession, with their parti-colored batons—Ruggles, Whittier, George Meade, Burritt, and others. It is impossible to believe that Whittier, with his still boyish face, is he of Sedgwick's staff and Sedgwick's love.

I do not undertake an inventory of the present assets of the Army of the Potomac, but only mention here and there the names of such as fell under my eye, and whose presence recalled old scenes, and whose half pleasant, half painful memories which are associated with the past. The number in the ranks of the society was estimated at about four hundred, 168 new members having joined the Society just previously to the parade.

Romeyn B. Ayres did not march with his comrades, for the good reason that he had command of the parade, and looked down upon them from the serene heights of a colonel of U. S. Artillery [he should be a brigadier-general, at the least], while to most of them their military glory was but a memory.

Gen. Ayres was accompanied by Lieuts. Mitchell and Nile, of his staff. His command consisted of the Light Battery, 2d Artillery, Captain Rodgers, four guns and caissons; 2d Artillery Band. Battalion of foot batteries, Colonel Langdon, commanding; Lieut. Schenck, adjutant; Co. A, Major Graves; Co. B, Capt. Wilson; Co. C, Lieut. Scamling; Co. D, Lieut. Eastman; Washington Light Infantry Corps, Col. W. G. Moore, commanding; Capt. Miller, Ross, Goddard, and Dalton, 120 men, with Wilson Post Band, of Baltimore; Washington Cadets (colored), Capt. Fleetwood, commanding; drum corps; Capital City Guards, Capt. Kelly, Lieut. Meredith and Shepherd; 50 men; Marine Band; National Rifles, two companies, 118 men; Col. J. O. P. Burnside, commanding; Capt. Oyster and Bassett; Union Veteran Corps, 80 men, Captain Thomas, commanding; Lieuts. Urell and Harrison, full staff, headed by Schroeder's Band; Union Veteran Corps Cadets, 80 boys, Capt. Harner, commanding.

Several Grand Army Posts were also in line, and they presented one of the striking features of the parade. It is not easy to assemble so many of the men of the Grand Army veterans as here in Washington, where so many old soldiers have places in the departments. The column marched in review before President Arthur, who was mounted on a covered platform in front of the White House, with Gen. Sherman and Vice-Admiral Rowan, Mr. Lincoln and other members of the Cabinet beside him. After the parade was dismissed the Army of the Potomac men marched into the White House and were presented to President Arthur.

After the parade the several corps met and chose their officers, with the following result:

First Corps.—Col. C. G. Benedict, President; Capt. I. N. Burritt, Secretary.

Second Corps.—President, General James A. Beaver; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Andrew S. Webb, Col. T. E. Parsons, Captain Newton M. Brooks; Secretary and Treasurer, General John D. Billings; Executive Committee, Gen. Nathan Church (the outgoing president), Gen. J. E. Curtis, James B. Coit, Col. George F. Hopper, Capt. Benjamin H. Child; Corps Historian, General Francis A. Walker.

Third Corps.—President, Major Willard Bullard; Vice-Pres., Major J. B. Fassitt; Secretary, Col. Edward L. Walling; Treasurer, Gen. Gerahm Mott; Board of Directors, Major Wm. P. Shreve, Colonel Rafferty, Gen. John C. Robinson, Colonel Clayton MacMichael, Major A. Judson Clark, Captain George W. Cooney, General Robert McAllister, General Levi Burd Duff, Major Wm. Plimley; Trustees, Gen. Baugton T. Morgan, General Charles K. Graham.

Fifth Corps.—President, General James M. Quade; First Vice-President, Major Joseph H. Stine; Second Vice-President, Major W. Howard Miller; Secretary and Treasurer, General Frederick T. Locke; Executive Committee, General H. A. Barnum, Colonel A. M. Clark, Private J. W. Webb.

Sixth Corps.—President, Thomas N. Hyde; Vice-Presidents, General Thomas Allen, Colonel John F. Glenn, Col. A. S. Tracy; Secretary, Captain George B. Fielder; Recording Secretary, D. S. Hastings; Treasurer, Col. Samuel Truesdell; General Martin McMahon, Corps Historian; Gen. King, Assistant.

Ninth Corps.—President, General John G. Parke; Vice-Pres., General R. B. Potter; Secretary and Treasurer, General C. H. Barney.

Tenth Corps.—President, Captain W. W. Bush; Surgeon John J. A. Love, Secretary.

Nineteenth Corps.—General W. H. Emery, President; General G. L. Beale, Vice President; Captain W. D. James, Secretary and Treasurer.

Cavalry Corps.—General W. W. Averill, President; Major Chas. H. Hatch, Secretary; Colonel Gerard I. Whitehead, Treasurer; Vice Presidents, Major Marcus A. Reno, Colonel C. J. Wilson, Col. Charles G. Otis, Major H. C. Myer, Major W. N. Boyd, Colonel J. P. Taylor and Colonel Albert Burdette.

Association of Paymasters.—About twenty-five ex-Army Paymasters, who served during the war of the rebellion, organized a society to be called "The Association of Union Army Paymasters" by electing the following officers: General B. W. Brice (late Paymaster General), President; ex-Paymasters Hon. Will. Campbell, of Indiana, Gov. Fred. Lobie, of Maine, Hon. William O. Stryker, of New Jersey, Hon. Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, and Stephen A. Walker, of New York City, Vice Presidents; Thomas H. Gardner, of Washington, Secretary; William Penn Clark, of Washington, Corresponding Secretary; George Truesdell, of Washington, Treasurer. The first meeting will be held at Cape May, August 6.

Gen. Walker reported to the Second Corps that he hoped to have his history of the corps ready by another year. The Sixth Corps has also appointed a historian, Gen. W. T. McMahon. The Fifth Corps passed a unanimous vote asking for Fitz John Porter's restoration, and a resolution of respect to Gen. Warren.

The business meeting of the society was held at the National Theatre at 3.30 p. m., Gen. Humphreys presiding. The treasurer, General Martin T. McMahon, read his report, which showed \$734 balance at the last meeting; amount received since, \$1,195 35, and initiation fees during the day, \$768; a balance of \$1,171.73, after paying expenses, was reported in the treasury. A committee was appointed to audit the report. The report of the Secretary was presented in the printed volume as usual. Brooklyn, N. Y., was chosen as the place of the next annual reunion. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, General John Newton, U. S. A.; Vice Presidents, First Corps, Col. W. W. Dudley; Second Corps, Gen. S. S. Carroll; Third Corps, Col. Clayton McMichael; Fourth Corps, Gen. W. W. H. Davis; Fifth Corps, Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres; Sixth Corps, Gen. Adam E. King; Ninth Corps, Gen. Edward Jardine; Eleventh Corps, Col. Emil Frey; Twelfth Corps, Gen. Jas. L. Selfridge; Nineteenth Corps, Gen. A. H. Emery; Gen. George D. Ruggles; Cavalry, Gen. John B. Macintosh; Artillery, Gen. H. J. Hunt; Signal, Col. B. F. Fisher; Treasurer, Gen. M. T. McMahon; Secretary, Gen. Horatio O. King; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.

Gen. U. S. Grant received 117 votes for president and Gen. Newton, 155. The good nature of the presiding officer in allowing several members to talk at once gave some little appearance of wrangling to the discussion over the names of General Grant and General Newton but it was evident that it was the will of the majority to elect Gen. Newton, and the presentation of the name of Gen. Grant at the last moment was a source of embarrassment to many who wished to express their preference for Gen. Newton, but did not wish to give any impression of hostility to Gen. Grant.

Major Maginnis and George Alfred Townsend were elected honorary members by acclamation, but Major Maginnis thanked the society, and said he had been a member since the first battle of Bull Run.

THE SPEAKING IN THE EVENING.

The Society assembled again at the National Theatre to listen to the oration by Major Martin Maginnis, and the poem by George Alfred Townsend, who was a war correspondent of the N. Y. Herald with the Army of the Potomac.

Martin Maginnis's speech was such as could have only been delivered by one who unites the feeling and experience of the soldier with the eloquence of the orator. Its theme was the Army of the Potomac, and it was a running history of that army, conceived in a spirit of glowing admiration. Without undertaking anything in the nature of a synopsis, we give extracts here and there which will give some idea of its character:

The military history of our campaigns is a road beset with thorns, involving criticisms on generals who are members of this society, and on statesmen who had large following in their lives and are honored by their country in their deaths. Let critics and historians perform this grateful task, I shall give only honor to our superiors in the cabinet and in the field. From our organization and first campaigns under McClellan, to our final victory under Grant at Appomattox, and during all our vicissitudes between every general who did his best, and whose heart was true to the Union, deserves well of this society and of the Republic.

It is boasted that the best blood of the South was in their ranks. Well, the best blood and brains of the North were in ours. The intelligence and courage of the country were in all our armies. The orators of our pulpits, the lights of the bar, Senators and Representatives to-day, were privates in the army of the Potomac. The day has come when these, in the due order of time and nature, have taken their places in the control of private business and the direction of public affairs. And the time has come when they will tell the story of that army as it was, and not as it was misrepresented. It is a sad but glorious story of bootless effort, useless sacrifices, and final success. Worn out in marches without objects; wasted in battles that had no results; tainted with inactivity; baffled by interference and delay, it struggled, fought, and bled to victory. For as this was the people's war, it turned out to be the people's fight. No Alexander, Caesar, or Napoleon arose to monopolize its glories and claim its victories for himself alone.

So far as the Army of the Potomac was concerned, there never was an army that owed less to brilliancy of leadership or the inspiration of genius. What it lost was often from the lack of its direction: what it won it dearly paid for in its own patriotic blood.

So here we stand on the banks of that river from which we have our name—in the capital we saved. A few hours from the capital we conquered. From Gettysburg, where the Confederacy was wounded, to Appomattox, where it fell, around us stretches the arc of a circle. The line of conflict—in ten campaigns and twenty battles—fought with terrific vigor and attended with appalling loss; against our great antagonist, the army of Northern Virginia, whose dashing cavalry, skillful artillery, and matchless infantry, made the best fight for the poorest cause that is known to the annals of man; along this line, everywhere spotted with blood; in great patines ensanguined by stubborn battles; through the roar and smoke, summer's heat and winter's cold, surged the struggling armies, now drawn hither by the cry of "Bully on Washington!" and now pushed yonder by the shout, "On to Richmond!"

In July, 1861, an unorganized mob of companies, regiments and batteries started out to make this march over another mob in a strong position. There was some good fighting at Bull Run, and we nearly stumbled into victory. Johnston's arrival made it a defeat. It took us three days to get there and one night to come back. We had some spare time, but did not waste it on the road. This is all prehistoric. I mention it as the first and last rout that occurred in Virginia; for in victory or defeat, success or repulse, never except in proper manoeuvres, and in compliance with the orders of its generals, did the Army that was thereupon organized or any of its great divisions ever turn its back upon an enemy.

That Army had unknown trials before it. It was to make weary marches and fight many battles, to be wasted by wounds, disease and death, and replenished by a patriotism as fervid as the piety of the saints. But through all the buffets and smiles of folly, fortune, and glory, when hope was lost in useless endeavor, and patriotism paled in the aspect of outworn enthusiasm, its discipline, its spirit, its organization never failed, and whatever criticism may be made as to how it was fought, this society and this country unite in praising the organizing hand of our comrade and chief, McClellan.

More so than with our other armies that discipline was needed to fit it for its task. It had no vast, unoccupied spaces to traverse, where laxity of rule, by promoting individual enterprises, might assist progress. It could maintain no bunnies. Strag-

gling would have disintegrated it in the presence of an ever-watchful enemy. Its field of operations was compact. It never camped out of sound of the enemy's guns or bivouacked beyond reach of immediate attack. A gladiator always in the arena, a knight whose guard could never be let down. That discipline measured by any standard was superb, if discipline is judged by accuracy of carriage and precision of movement, correctness of equipment and detail. I have known some of its regiments that could march the picked corps of any royal army in the world. If in the wider sense discipline means that obedience to duty which keeps men in line when they fight, and in column when they march, to fight again to-morrow and march the night after, until energy is exhausted and obedience mechanical; if that be discipline, as it is the object of discipline, then it was the best disciplined Army on this planet.

I am not here to reflect on Pope. If he was unequal to his task he was loyal and earnest in his attempt. The resulting campaign was incomplete, fragmentary, disastrous and brought unjust obloquy upon our willing and zealous Army, and one of our truest soldiers and most brilliant generals was made a scapegoat to the passions of the times. But I am here to defend the Army of the Potomac, from its chiefs down to its teamsters, from the charge that it was unwilling to fight under any general placed over us by those authorities which our lives were pledged to uphold. A distinguished soldier and Senator, in stress of argument, recently said that our Army was unwilling to conquer under a general from the West. The hopefulness with which it welcomed Grant, and the loving ardor with which it followed Sheridan, ought to have made that declaration unnecessary. Some of our own honored comrades have said that the temper of the Army at this time was such that it would have demanded a provisional government if its favorite chief had so desired. Therein they were mistaken.

Our Army, like other Armies, formed its own opinion of its commanders. Its composition and intelligence are such as should give its opinion great weight. Some inspired confidence that was in itself the presage of victory, others that distrust which often leads to defeat. But no matter who was its chief, who inspired it with confidence, or who filled it with distrust, it never, for one moment, swerved in its supreme allegiance and loyalty to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

On critical occasions it was always great. After this confused and disastrous campaign, it tightened its waist-belts, refilled its cartridge-boxes, climbed with unabated ardor the heights of South Mountain, poured with unquenched courage its blood into the Antietam, and pushing the invader of the North across the Potomac, again its cry was, "On to Richmond!"

That it would fight anywhere, and under anybody, let the shot-torn line and devoted divisions that dashed over the plains of Fredericksburg and carried their ridged colors and bleeding bodies to the very foot of Marye's Heights, bear testimony. The desperate and hopeless valor of that assault awakened the sympathy of the secure and chivalric enemy, and the indignant tears of Columbia will forever drop upon that sorrowful page of our history.

That mismanagement could not demoralize, nor any enemy disrupt it, was again shown at Chancellorsville. After another fragmentary battle it was withdrawn. It knew not why. "Felled but not felled." Repulsed but not defeated. Retiring but not pursued—a slovenly Army under a defeated general.

The high honors in our war fell to our educated soldiers. Middle-aged political generals could not compete with them, but many young officers who studied while they fought graduated in the school of war, masters not only of its practice but of its written science. They took off their eagles and stars at the close of the conflict, so thoroughly equipped in a new useless profession, that in a new or more prolonged war some of them might have startled the world with generalship and soldierly capacity.

The veterans had long been in the fiery furnace, had taken more chances than those of Napoleon's wars. The choice and noble spirits, whose ardent natures take no thought of danger; who lose themselves in the enthusiasm of action, and glory in the "rapture of the fight"; whose fiery lips seek the very challenge of death, and receive with joy "the sacrament of eternity"; the very pick and flower of these fell in the Wilderness campaign. Here they stood appalled at the hopelessness of individual endeavor; but there was no flaw in the metal of the Army. A corps might be disabled to-day; it came up fresh to-morrow. The sun went down on the scattered wrecks of a division; it rose next day on a restored organization. The onset of the Army could only be stayed by its destruction. It could know no defeat but annihilation, so it fought by day and marched by night, and after planting its advancing feet in many bloody footprints, it passed its old camps upon the Peninsula, and found itself again upon the James. The Armies which had fought with a heroism never equalled and a chivalry never surpassed faced each other for the last time, and the Army of Northern Virginia, with a dignity worthy of its great deeds, laid down its arms and standards to its triumphant but magnanimous conqueror—the Army of the Potomac.

What had this victory cost? From May, 1861, to March, 1864, the losses of the Army of the Potomac were, in killed, 15,220; wounded, 65,850; captured, 31,378; in all, 112,448. From May 1, 1864, to April 9, 1865, killed, 12,500; wounded, 69,500; captured or missing, 28,000; aggregate, 110,000. From the beginning to the close of the war, killed, 27,720; wounded, 155,632; captured or missing, 59,378. A grand aggregate of 242,750. Adding those who died of gun-shot wounds the number of men who lost their lives in action in the Army of the Potomac was 48,902, probably one-half of all who died from wounds on the field of battle in all the Armies of the United States. Add to this the deaths from disease and the discharges for disability, and you will see why we have so large a pension roll.

The theme of Mr. Townsend's poem was Abraham Lincoln, and it has been so extensively published that we do not reproduce it here. At the close of the oration there was an uproarious demand for Gen. Sherman. After the usual musical interlude, the General, who wore undress uniform, stepped forward. The audience received him standing. "Friends and comrades in a common cause," he began, "one of my neighbors here just whispered in my ear that this is a meeting of the Army of the Potomac and they never did like bunnies around. That meant me, I know, but the symbols on the walls here and the memories they recall are common to every holiday. We all fought under one flag, for one cause—the Union transmitted to us by our fathers. It is a good thing to gather occasionally, here or elsewhere, to compare notes. For we are getting old, and ought to settle the little differences that now exist, and to transmit to our children the story of the battle for freedom. I am willing to concede your orator's claim of the white flag for the Army of the Potomac, but we belong to a great country, not measured by straight lines, or miles, scarcely. We of the West have a fancy that the Mississippi is considerable of a stream. We know what the people there are. Now, I have a settled idea that the opening of water communication with New Orleans by the Army and Navy was substantially the achievement of victory. Every soldier of the Army of the Potomac felt better, too, when they heard that the Tennessee boys were coming. I know I was welcome at Raleigh. The poem and oration are the set things at an occasion like this, the other people called upon are only to show themselves. I have shown myself and I will make way for some one else."

Speeches were also made, in answer to calls, by Generals Slocum, A. S. Webb, James Beaver, and J. W. Keifer. Schofield, Wright, Robinson, Rosecrans, and others were called upon, but did not respond. The following telegrams were read:

Governor's Island, N. Y., May 16, 1883

Family affliction alone prevents my being present at the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac to-day. I can only send you my best wishes for a successful and happy meeting. I feel that I cannot adequately express my admiration for the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, whose deeds are eternal monuments, and whose valor and self-sacrifice entitle them to the everlasting gratitude of this great and prosperous country.

W. S. HANCOCK.

It was my intention to be present at our meeting, but unexpected duties prevent. Tell my companions that I am with them in spirit, and recall with the happiest memories my connection with the Army of the Potomac. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN.

THE BANQUET.

On Thursday an excursion was made to Mount Vernon, which was throughout delightful; and in the evening the Society assembled for its banquet at Abner's Summer Garden. About four hundred members and citizens sat down to the tables; and, the feasting being over, General Sherman opened the speech-making by replying to the second toast, "The Army," the first having been "The President." "It is a matter of vital importance, Republican America," said the General, in closing, "that in our free country, where parties assume such seemingly angry antagonisms, there should be maintained one body at least toward which men may turn with safety, as always true and loyal to the constituted authorities of the nation. Such has been, is now, and ever must be the Army of the United States, which you have toasted this night."

Rear Admiral Rodgers responded to "The Navy," and Senator Miller, of California, to "The Armies of the West." Then Gen. McClellan arose to speak to "The Army of the Potomac," and was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm. "Very many, perhaps most of you," he said, "were with me when, in this very city, I assumed command of that mass of brave men, unorganized and undisciplined, who composed the nucleus of what afterwards became the Army of the Potomac. Those of you who were with me then were more to me than dear comrades—more than brothers in arms you were as my very children." After sketching roughly the history of the Army in a tone of deep feeling, he concluded by saying: "The Army which it was my fortune to organize and create, the army that became an army of veterans, I, as its earliest and only living commander, am glad to know was unsurpassed by any of the historic armies of the world in efficiency, valor, or achievement."

After further speeches, the banquet broke up at a late hour.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Attorney General Brewster has given an opinion to the Secretary of War in regard to the validity of the title to the Arlington estate. He decides that the title is good, but says that taxes have been assessed against the property which constitute a lien upon it to the amount of about \$25,000. The heirs contend that these taxes were illegally assessed and express a willingness to abide by the result of a proper investigation as to their legality. Mr. Brewster says that the \$150,000 appropriated by Congress to satisfy the judgment in favor of the Lee heirs against the United States may be paid to the heirs, who will be required, however, to impound \$25,000 of the amount to await the result of the proposed litigation in regard to the tax liens. The Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly issued a warrant to Colonel Batchelder, U. S. A., for \$125,000 for this purpose.

George Alfred Townsend writes: "I was told last week in Ohio that the Army of the Cumberland really meant to erect a colossal bronze equestrian statue of General Garfield in Washington City, and had a respectable sum of money for the purpose. If the Army of the Potomac, which meets in Washington next week, concludes to erect a similar statue of Gen. Sedgwick, there will be eight horseback figures in that city, in order of time thus: Jackson, Washington, Scott, McPherson, Nathaniel Greene, George H. Thomas. Has any capital in Europe as many?"

The claim of Emma V. Brown, administratrix, v. the United States, was rejected by the Court of Claims on Monday. The question involved was whether the claimant intestate, who was retired October 22, 1872, with furlough pay of a boatswain, was legally placed on the retired list. The court held that Boatswain Brown was probably illegally retired, because at the time of his retirement there was no provision of law authorizing the retirement of boatswains, and for this reason he should not even have been allowed furlough pay, much less half sea pay, which the claimant alleges he was entitled to if retired legally.

Capt. Louis B. Stille, 23d Infantry, and Capt. Edward T. Comery, Medical Department, were admitted to membership at the meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association on the 14th of May.

Prognostications are numerous as to who will command the *Trenton*. There are many who believe that Captain Walker will command her, as has been announced, although he does not himself give his friends any information which would encourage such a belief. It is certain that the matter has been talked over between the Secretary and himself, but if any conclusions were reached it is not definitely known. Of the other officers who will be ordered to the vessel the following are mentioned: Lieut.-Comdr. Bradford as executive, Lieut. Samuel W. Very as navigation officer, and O. P. Johnson as paymaster. The vessel will be ready for sea about July 1 and will go to the Asiatic Station to take the place of the *Richmond* as flagship.

The Lafayette College of Pennsylvania made application to the Navy Department this week for an assistant engineer to perform the duties of instructor of steam engineering in that institution. This makes the fourth application of similar character now on file in the Department. The Engineer Bureau has already selected three officers who are willing to accept the position, and forwarded their names to the President for his action. The law governing the detail of officers to such places authorizes the President to make the designation.

General Schofield arrived in Washington from Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday, and remained several days. During his stay he called upon the President and Secretary of War to pay his respects. He says the Board of Commissioners found everything in a most favorable condition at the military prison. The two other members of the Board, Gen. Drum and Col. Barr, are expected in Washington this week.

Commander John B. Bartlett, it is expected, will succeed Commodore J. C. P. De Krafft as hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation if the latter is made commandant of the Washington Navy-yard, as at present seems probable.

P. A. Engineer Clark is still engaged upon the design for the target which is intended to test his system of deflective turrets. The plan of target suggested by the Advisory Board he objected to, as being without sufficient curve to demonstrate his deflective idea. He was requested to prepare a design of his own, and it is this that he is now working upon. The question of the material to be used is also still under dispute. It is probable that the steel will be procured from abroad.

Both Commodores A. A. Semmes and J. C. P. De Krafft are mentioned as probable successors to Commodore Pattison, commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. We mentioned some time ago that the latter would probably be given command of this yard, and from what we can learn his chances are even better now than they were then. Commodore Pattison will be relieved from his present position about July 1, when he will apply to be retired on account of forty years' service.

Commander Kellogg's application to be relieved of command of the *Tallapoosa* is on file in the Navy Department, awaiting the action of the Secretary. His successor will not be named until the Secretary returns.

At the meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association May 12 Medical Director John C. Spear and Commander F. V. McNair were admitted to membership.

There is no foundation for the statement that Gen. Poe will in a few weeks be ordered to duty in Detroit.

The proceedings and findings in the case of Captain John P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, who was recently tried by a General Court Martial at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona, were received at the Judge Advocate General's Office this week. Judge Advocate General Swain is engaged upon his report in the case, and will submit to the General of the Army the latter part of the week. It is not expected by those who are acquainted with the facts connected with his trial that the sentence of the court martial will be dismissal. It is reported that when the proceedings in the case have been acted upon by the President, Captain Walker will be ordered before a Retiring Board. This, however, depends upon the findings of the court in his case.

The resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Ilges, 18th Inf., has been corrected to take effect immediately, instead of January 1, 1884, in accordance with the request of Secretary Lincoln. The papers in his case had not been received at the War Department up to Thursday evening, though they are known to be on the way, having been forwarded by General Terry from St. Paul the early part of the week. The resignation will undoubtedly be accepted when received.

The arrangements for the Lady Franklin Bay Relief Expedition, under the command of Lieut. Garlington, are now practically complete. Gen. Hazen left Washington Friday evening to inspect the vessel engaged for the use of the party. As previously mentioned, the *Ploetis*, the vessel which took the Greely party to their destruction several years ago, has been negotiated for, subject, however, to inspection by the Chief Signal officer and a competent Navy official. Chief Engineer Melville, it is understood, will be ordered to St. John's in a few days to examine her. In view of Mr. Melville's experience in the icy regions, his opinion in the matter of selecting a vessel will, of course, be valuable. Lieut. Garlington and other members of the party are in excellent condition for the trip. The enlisted men continue their practice daily with the whale boat at the Navy-yard, and have become quite skilled in handling the oars. The party will sail for St. John's in steamer from New York about June 7. 2d Lieut. Powell, of the Signal Corps, will not make the voyage, as was expected. Dr. J. M. L. Camp will accompany the party as surgeon. The officers and crew will consist of fifteen in all.

Paymaster Wasson's sad downfall continues to be the one topic of gossip among Army officers and his acquaintances here. Secretary Lincoln's object in suspending the order for his Court-martial was to make a further investigation of the affair. This he is now doing, with the support of the Pay Department, and in a very thorough manner. A Pay Department official has been sent to New York to make an examination of his accounts there. The officials at San Antonio have also been instructed to make a very searching inquiry and report the result. From what has already been ascertained, sufficient is known to give rather a serious aspect to the affair, and it is not improbable that others may be implicated.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Telegraph*, of May 8, says: "First Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, 3d U. S. Cavalry, died this morning at the family residence, Craig street, North Bellefield, 13th Ward, of consumption of the lungs, complicated with chronic catarrh of the air passages. The deceased was appointed to the Army ten years ago, having passed number one of a large number examined in Washington. He had been adjutant of the Greys before entering the Regular Army, in which position he was eminently popular and efficient. His illness was brought on by exposure during the Sioux war of 1876, but its fatal termination might have been avoided had not his love of army life decided him to refuse sick leave when first pressed by the surgeon of the regiment. Lieut. Foster was highly complimented for his part in the battle of Rosebud Creek, in which he charged with his troop the savage enemy no less than five times in quick succession. His hope of rejoining for active service kept him up during the

two years that he had been confined to his home, and he never lost spirit till a month ago, when a consultation of physicians resulted in the announcement that he could never again stride the cavalry saddle. Up to last night at 10 o'clock Lieut. Foster gave no indication of immediate demise. About that hour he was taken with violent pain, and the family physician was summoned. The suffering was relieved quickly, but it was evident death was approaching. He received the announcement with philosophy and expressed his wishes with clearness, sending messages of love to his friends at home and in the Army, and seemed to forget none with whom he had been intimate. He died as he lived a brave soldier and an honest gentleman."

A correspondent sends us the verses which follow, with this memorandum: "Written by 1st Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, 3d Cavalry, a few months before his death, and when he had begun to give up hope of returning to the active service he loved so well. He brightened up subsequently under the influence of many cheering letters from the regiment. It was not until the 14th of March last that the physicians reported formally that he could never rejoin; from that time he drooped, and finally the brave spirit left the poor emaciated body, so emaciated indeed that there was nothing left in it apparently but the big heart that had so nobly throbbed in response to the desires of a sturdy loyal soul."

"RETIRED."—TO THE REGIMENT.

Never again in the saddle to wear the buff and blue;
Never again in the saddle to march with the troop in review;
Never again to hear with joy the boom of the morning gun
As it sends its salutation to the rising of the sun.

Dead are the hopes of life's morning,
The vigor of youth passed by;
Oh, comrades! it's harder retiring;
Better, far better, to die!

Broken, worn out, and useless,
No longer to play in life's game;
'Tis hard, yet alive, to be buried;
To me it means just the same.
Better to have fallen in action
When the heart beat is strong and high;
Oh, comrades! it's harder retiring;
Better, far better, to die!

Never again to follow on the savage enemy's path;
Never again to meet the foe and face his hellish wrath;
Never again to lead the troop with its thundering hoofs behind,
With pistols out, and charging shout, and guidon flying to wind.
Dead to all things of the future;
Only to eat, sleep, and sigh;
Oh, brothers! it's harder retiring,
Better, far better, to die!

Never again on the prairie, to see the sunset's glow,
O'er the sober brown of the heath-er, a bio-dike crimson throw;
Never again in the mountains, to see the lordly pine,
Or the flashing gleam of the crystal stream as it leaps and foams
like wine.
My hope is beyond the sunset;
When the stream of life runs dry;
Oh, comrades! it's harder retiring;
Better, far better, to die!

MRS. HARRIET DEAN, widow of Capt. James Dean, 3d U. S. Infantry, who resigned in 1827, died May 5, at St. Louis, at an advanced age.

MRS. HANNAH GRANT, mother of Gen. U. S. Grant, died suddenly May 11 at her residence at Jersey City Heights. She was in her 84th year. She was taken with a slight cough a few days before her death, and on May 11, just before she died, she seemed as well as usual. The funeral services took place May 12, and the remains were taken to Cincinnati and interred May 14 in Spring Grove Cemetery, beside those of her husband, the late Jesse R. Grant, who died in 1873.

WE learn with regret of the death at Auburn, N. Y., May 12, of Mrs. Susan Candee Palmer, the venerable mother of Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army. The deceased lady, who was in her ninety-first year, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Allen, of Auburn.

Her family, the Candees, have been very long lived, their ages averaging 80 years before death. Five of the family have lived to be 90 years of age and upwards. Mrs. Palmer's great vitality was shown when at 88 years of age she fell in New York City, breaking her hip-bone, from which she recovered within six months. She was fully conscious up to the moment of her death. Her recollection of events during her lifetime was very vivid, and her remembrances were clear from the time of General Washington's administration as President down to the present date. She was a descendant of a family of the same name as the great French Huguenot family of Condé. Her ancestors emigrated with other Huguenots from France at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They settled in England first and then came to America.

THE REV. DR. DIEDRICK WILLEBS, one of Blucher's soldiers at Waterloo, has just died at Barrytown, N. Y., in his 86th year.

GENERAL JOSIAH GORGAS, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army, died at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, May 15, in the 65th year of his age. He was graduated (sixth in his class) from West Point, July 1, 1841, with Z. B. Tower, H. G. Wright, A. P. Howe, N. Lyon, H. A. Allen, J. M. Brannan, J. F. Reynolds, and others, whose services are so widely known and appreciated; was assigned to the Ordnance Corps, rising to the grade of Captain, July 1, 1855. On the 3d of April, 1861, he resigned his commission and joined the Confederacy, and attained the rank of brigadier-general and chief of ordnance in its army. Since the war he has continued to reside in the South.

WE regret to learn of the death, at Stamford, Conn., May 15, of Mrs. Delia Skelding, mother of Paymaster H. T. Skelding, U. S. Navy.

The funeral ceremonies took place on Friday afternoon.

JOHN Rice, a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars, died at Paterson, May 16, in his 70th year.

THE sad intelligence comes to us of the sudden death at Washington, D. C., Wednesday, May 16, of Mrs. Baird, wife of General Absalom Baird, U. S. Army.

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The present system was good enough in its day, but should now be discarded. The circular target, or hits counted as they are, is all wrong. The English have the target representing the human figure, so that the theory now, or practice, may have its application in time of war. To be sure, a man who makes a bull's-eye would be apt to hit a man, and the score thus given qualifies for a marksman. The man who makes a 6 or 12 o'clock, 3 or 2, however, falls far behind in his score, but in time of actual battle either of the above would hit or wound a man, and the latter is far preferable, as a wounded man requires care, and thus takes from the fighting force, one or more men. So that a poor shot, according to the present system, might be a good shot in battle, and that is what is wanted.

It would be a good idea to publish in the JOURNAL every month the names of officers and men, obtained from the Departments who make a certain percentage at different distances. The order of merit of regiments, referred to in War Department orders, will be a great stimulus to officers and men, black and white, as no one would like to be credited to a regiment which stands at the foot. The three arms of the service should appear separately, each at the different ranges from 100 yards up, and then all together. By this means those of the same arm can be contrasted more easily, and then all together.

There is no doubt, great efforts will be made this summer to do good shooting, and if hard work and perseverance will accomplish it, a good score may be looked for. One thing, however, the powers that be ought to understand, that many officers and men do not wish to go to Department headquarters for competition, and this for various good reasons; so that this should be voluntary, and not as now "per force," which to avoid, I have known officers and men fail to qualify.

44443.

WAVES IN CHAMBERED GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE lately had my attention called anew to the subject of waves set up by ignition at the base of the charge in chambered guns. I refer to the new system of leaving a space round the cartridge to cushion the first shock of explosion.

Though I know but very little of the experiments which have founded this theory of waves, yet I will mention an observation once made which would indicate that a rifled projectile progresses through the gun throbbingly. I have not met this in my reading.

On Hilton Head at the beginning of the war a belted and rifled 43-pdr., while firing a James projectile, burst, disabling an officer and two men of the 3d R. I. Art. The undersigned was one of a Board to examine and report on the occurrence.

The explosion had been on a flat boat in Skull Creek, and the pieces of the gun were brought to the Hilton Head wharf the same night and laid with their convexities down. We inspected them next morning at 10 o'clock. A heavy dew had fallen on them and dried. The pieces were such as to fully illustrate the point to which I wish to call attention. The gun had split up the middle, very regularly along the chase, less so through the reinforce and jacket, and broke into four main pieces. The left rear and right fore-quarters had each a trunnion attached.

Along the whole length—less distinct in rear, but regularly increasing in distinctness forward—there were rings around the bore, of alternate rust and brightness, and averaging, say, an inch and a quarter in width.

They were accounted for then, and no new reason has since presented itself, as rings of *battement*. The question rises, How these rings of battement? We understand the polishing of a spot by balloting, but how came the rings?

I think the answer must be, By vibratory expansion and contraction of the tube. And this must always occur. The charge explosion, independent of its size, must set up longitudinal vibration of a speed due to the form and amount of metal in the gun. It must be of a measurable musical pitch; it is the ringing often heard succeeding a discharge when our ear-drums are not too much shocked to take cognizance of it. As the gun lengthens the tube contracts, and the hardest of the contact parts of the missile polish the bore, but the missile is more or less checked, the gun then shortens, the tube enlarges, frees the bolt, and a rustable ring is left, till the longitudinal extension and radical contraction gives another check, and so on.

This view of a bolt's motion would show that waves; or vibratory, a pulsating progress with a succession of checks, propulsions, and resulting reactions must always obtain.

It would also declare that all measures of strain we obtain by our present punches are too great. These measures are not the result of a constant and steady increasing pressure, but are the result of many intermittent blows—in the case of the old 43 pounders, of as many as it was inches and a quarter long.

Though I dare not say that other waves are not set up by unfavorable ignition of charge, yet certainly these that I call attention to will not be avoided in the near future.

The more metal in proportion to the length, the acuter will be the note and the less the amplitude of vibration, the less striction and consequent reaction from checking. This would be a fact favorable to the

life of Laidley's cast-iron rifle; and it somewhat discounts the profit of the lengthened tube.

JOHN HAMILTON, Lieut.-Col., etc.

LINEAL PROMOTION FOR SUBALTERNES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The list of officers published in your issue of March 24 as ordered before the different retiring boards now in session, or to be convened at an early date, shows that the sluggish stream of promotion is to have its current slightly accelerated, but it will also show, once more, the rank (the word is used in more than one sense and no pun intended) injustice of the present system. Lieut. Warrens, 14th Infantry, will have the pleasure of "jumping" ten seniors; Lieut. Pease, 9th Infantry, nineteen; Lieut. Gibson, 10th Infantry, will find himself a bar above "the four immortals" of the 3d Infantry, while Lieut. Vinal, 16th Infantry, will beat "seven up" above him, and if Capt. Clift, 13th Infantry, is retired, Lieut. Cavanaugh will be allowed to look down from his new elevation upon more than fifty who now rank him, some of whom, if we mistake not, have in former times been his seniors in the same company; while in the cavalry the retirement of Col. Neill will enable the sixth 1st lieutenant to rank his seniors out of quarters and increase of pay, and the poor seconds will fare about as badly.

If these promotions are in accordance with law or justice, will some one be kind enough to explain why the fourth, seventh, tenth, nineteenth and fifty-fourth captains of infantry should not be selected for passage into "the rear and yellow leaf"? Why not promote Lieut. Col. Swayne, 15th Infantry, to fill the vacancy in that regiment, if Col. Buell be retired? or Lieut. Col. Anderson, in the 9th Infantry, vice Van Voast? and Major Gentry, vice Anderson? Does their nature change essentially after they cast off the bars of the lieutenant? Are they then made of better clay than officers of less rank? Is justice to the lieutenant different from that for a field officer? Has he less ambition? Does he get his fuel or his subsistence stores for less price than the captain? Can he get "reduced rates" at schools for his children? Must he wait until he has two bars before he desires to have justice, or know when he has it? Or is the Army so constituted that it is not a place for equal justice to all, or so anti-republican in form, that, at least in time of peace, it should not be controlled for "the greatest good of the greatest number?"

OVERSLAUGHED.

A HINT FOR THE ADVISORY BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As the late Congress has made an appropriation for the nucleus of a new Navy, I thought a few suggestions from an old salt, who has "sailed the seas over" for forty-three years might possibly be of some use.

I should first ask of what use is all this top hamper with which our ships are burdened—such as huge top and top-gallant masts and their appendages, as yards, sails and rigging, and the thousand and one blocks, and the heavy iron and woodwork attached to them. What is a man-of-war for? As I understand it, she is or should be exclusively for fighting purposes and sea police. Is she a fighting ship as now constructed? Certainly not; she is only a death trap. The naval battle in the Adriatic between the Austrians and Italians, our own engagements up the Mississippi, at Mobile and Fort Fisher, the encounters between the ships of the Russians and Turks in their late war, and still later, all of the engagements between Chili and Peru, were fought with nothing aloft above the lower masts. These examples convince us that all ships going into action to be efficient must first be stripped of all superfluous spars and top hamper.

Then why have them on board at all when it takes half a day to prepare a ship for action? And even then she is not prepared, but still lumbered up with a lot of trash to make splinters to kill people. Why not have our ships so fitted that they will be always ready for action, save beating to quarters and opening the magazine (which is just thirty seconds' work)? Why not have our new ships rigged with three long lower masts, and long gaffs that can be lowered in a moment, nothing above the hounds of the lower masts save flag staffs? Have large fore and aft sails, with bonnets to increase their size in light weather; and, if required, have a long square sail yard for running free on the fore. This would be all the sail she would require to enable her to reach some port, should she be disabled in her machinery or exhaust her supply of coal.

Look at the time that would be saved to both officers and crew in sail and spar drill—time that could be devoted to the big-gun and small-arm exercise, which is so much needed; for, with the present mode of routine exercise, there is hardly time to devote to the latter. See the immense cost of these useless spars, sails, and rigging that are never worn out. They are drilled out by hauling them in and out of sail rooms, and dragging them around decks. The sails must all be replaced at least once in three years; the running rigging in half that time. Then look at the cost of these articles. I venture to say that the first cost of the spars, sails, rigging, etc. of a second-rate is at least \$25,000—a sum of money that would furnish coal for ordinary steaming for three years.

Again, we must consider the loss of speed these spars occasion by retarding a ship steaming against a moderate head wind. We have not a ship in the U. S. Navy that can steam against a half a gale of wind as they are now rigged. Look, too, at the room that would be saved for other purposes, now filled with useless sails and rigging. No one knows better than the writer how nice it looks to the distant spectator to see a squadron snugly moored in a fine harbor, and at a given signal behold a lot of nimble sailors scamper aloft, and then observe in a few seconds the mass of yards, masts, sails, and rig-

ging come tumbling down on deck, and perhaps a sailor or two with them (but that is nothing); or to see huge topsails sent on deck, and replaced by others in much less time than it takes me to tell of it (the writer has seen the *Richmond* make her best time, and at the expense of human life, too). But the spectacle is not so pleasant to those who have seen, as I have, a topsail split on a dark, wet, cold, stormy night, and a whole watch, and sometimes all hands, on deck and aloft all night, the coming dawn hardly finding that sail replaced by a new one.

I repeat, our ships-of-war should be "ships-of-war" that could go to sea at any time, fair wind or foul, and not showy pleasure yachts and floating ball rooms. I fully believe, if we fit our new ships as I have suggested—give them immense steam power for emergencies, heavy-calibered modern rifled guns (breechloaders), that we will then have a Navy, however small it may be, that will be feared as well as respected abroad, and will be the pride of the officers and crew that man it.

A SAILOR.

At Sea, April 19.

USURY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your number of the 5th of May I read an article on gambling among the enlisted men in the Army, and its bad effects. The article hints at usury, and says that this crime will receive further attention. You have "struck the key note."

I hope you will not lose sight of the bad effect usury has on discipline in our Army, and especially where practiced by first sergeants of companies, who loan out money at twenty-five and fifty per cent. for thirty or forty days to the men of their companies. The men who borrow are the 1st sergeant's pets, and when they commit themselves, instead of being tried as others are, they are let off by his influence, for should their pay be stopped by a G. C. M. he would be the loser.

I have served over twenty years as an enlisted man in the Army, and know of nothing that has such an evil effect on discipline as usury in companies. If company, post and department commanders take this matter in hand it will soon stop, and there will be less desertion, more contentment, and better discipline in our companies.

N. O. "SHYLOCK."

Fort Concho, Tex., May 12, 1883.

THE LIST OF ARMY RETIREMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You have seldom published a nothing which has been read with more general interest than the list of Army Retirements from 1883 to 1892, under the Compulsory Retirement Law, which you gave us last week.

Now we can see what we are about, and so can every one else.

1896.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mrs. Wallace A. Bartlett has published, at Washington, a description of "Some Weapons of War, as Improved by recent American Inventors." Mr. Bartlett is the principal examiner, U. S. Patent Office, and the author of a work entitled, "Digest of Cartridges for Small Arms, Etc." His present work is intended to give a general idea of some of the later and more meritorious inventions of American origin relating to implements used in war, with which he has been made familiar in the discharge of his official duties. His work covers torpedoes, armor, and armored ships, heavy ordnance, small arms and their attachments, revolvers, and machine guns. In this last chapter he says: "Mr. Hotchkiss, who is an American, but has his main factory at Paris, where more than one thousand hands are employed, is engaged in making experiments with a machine gun, of three or four inches calibre, to fire a projectile of 20 pounds weight and upwards from the shoulder. In this gun he will use but a single barrel, with a vertically reciprocating breech block, quite similar to the Sharps' system of breechloading rifle."

The Chief of Engineers has issued in pamphlet form the interesting Report by the Board of Engineers on Fortifications, of which Col. Z. B. Tower, U. S. A., was president, upon the "Practice in Europe with the Heavy Armstrong, Woolwich, and Krupp Rifled Guns," accounts of which practice have from time to time appeared in the JOURNAL. Elaborate tables and illustrations are appended to the report. The Board summarize the results of their investigations as follows:

Experimental firings for penetration during the past twenty years have determined that wrought iron and cast iron, unless chilled, are unsuitable for projectiles to be used against iron armor; that the best material for that purpose is hammered steel or Whitworth's compressed steel.

2d. That cast iron and cast steel armor plates will break up under the impact of the heaviest projectiles now in service unless made so thick as to exclude their use in ship protection. 3d. That wrought iron plates have been so perfected that they do not break up, but are penetrated by displacement or crowding aside of the material in the path of the shot, the rate of penetration bearing an approximately determined ratio to the striking energy of the projectile, measured per inch of shot's circumference. That such plates can, therefore, be safely used in ship construction, their thickness being determined by the limit of flotation and the protection needed.

4th. That though experiments with wrought iron plates, faced with steel, have not been sufficiently extended to determine the best combination of these two materials, we may nevertheless assume that they give a resistance about one fourth greater than those of homogeneous iron.

5th. That hammered steel in the late Spezia trials proved superior to any other material hitherto tested for armor plates. The 16-inch plate resisted penetration, and was only partially broken up by four shots, three of which had a striking energy of between 33,000 and 34,000 foot-tons each. Not one shot penetrated the plate. Those of chilled iron were broken up, and the steel projectile, though of excellent quality, was set up to about two-thirds of its length. This experiment seems to promise the solution of the problem to determine a material for armor plates which, though limited in thickness to the carrying capacity of the ship to be protected, will still have sufficient resistance to break up the projectiles of the largest guns now in the naval service, without being penetrated or broken by the projectile.

It seems probable that a hammered-steel plate, like that tried at Spezia, if equal in thickness to the belt armor of the *Inflectible* (22 inches), would stop the shot of the 100-ton gun (Armstrong), fired with its greatest practicable velocity.

Finally, these later experiments confirm this Board in its opinion, enunciated some years since, that while the 12-inch rifled gun may prove a sufficient armament for the barbette batteries of our seacoast defences, as against the lighter ironclads of foreign navies, iron turrets, armed with guns of 100 tons weight at least, will be needed to meet the attack of armored ships of the latest construction.

[For the Army and Navy Journal.]
CAUSES OF DESERTION.

Any man can enlist in the Army who is over eighteen and under thirty-five years of age, provided he has a healthy body (and is sober at the time of enlistment.) As the recruiting officer cannot know anything of the character or habits of the men he enlists, it is to be expected that a proportion, say one-sixth of every detachment of recruits, are totally unfit for soldiers, being lazy, worthless men, of dissolute habits or thieves and ex-convicts. A company of regular soldiers is composed of honest, respectable, well intentioned young men. In garrison, sixty or more sergeants, corporals, and privates, are quartered in one long, bare barrack-room, with their iron bunks, clothing, arms, etc., without privacy (the 1st sergeant has a room to himself.)

When a detachment of recruits is assigned to a company from regimental headquarters the recruits, like boys entering boarding school or Freshmen at college or "tender feet" everywhere, must bear some chaffing and practical jokes from the older men, but those of the recruits who are decent, well-intentioned young men settle down in a few days and are treated as equals by the old soldiers. The worthless recruits are soon spotted by the "old hands." Soldiers, like other men, have the right to select their friends and associates, and it is not to be expected that a lot of honest soldiers are going to be civil and polite to a thief or cantankerous man placed in their quarters, especially as their private property and the Government's property, for which they are responsible and must pay for if lost or stolen, is at the mercy of any man in the company when the owners are temporarily absent. It naturally follows that it is the interest of every good and honest soldier to run out and get rid of the dishonest, unreliable and worthless men in his company. The sergeants, corporals, and especially the 1st sergeant, being responsible for good order, discipline, etc., with details to make and orders to give, are of course the prominent enemies of the dishonest and the worthless. That a rascal should find life unpleasant and desert is to be expected, and when apprehended and arrested, it is to be expected that he will claim he was persecuted by the non-commissioned officers when he might with more truth claim the privates were rude to him.

To order a Board of Survey to determine the cause of a desertion, is apparently to try by an unsworn court of inquiry, all the officers, non-commissioned officers and good men of a company, to find out why they failed to keep a rascal among them. It is a loss of time and stationery and of doubtful benefit to discipline. Investigation by a department inspector who is senior to the company commander would seem to be a more strictly military method.

To stop nine-tenths of the desertion (which is simply the weeding out of the worthless by the good men) it is necessary to prevent the enlistment of dishonest and worthless men, or to find them out as soon as possible after enlistment and discharge them before they have caused much expense to the Government. Station at the Recruiting Depots three or more companies (detailed from regiments on the frontier). As recruits are enlisted and sent to the depot, attach them to these companies for quarters, rations, and drill. After a recruit has been in the company a week require a report from the "Old Hands" (through the 1st sergeant verbally) as to the recruit's character and prospects of making a good soldier. If the report is unfavorable discharge the recruit at once, the only loss to the Government being transportation from rendezvous to depot and a week or ten days' rations.

If the report is favorable, enlist the recruit, administering the oath (a second time) in front of the line at a parade of all the officers and men at the depot in full dress. If the man has changed his mind and don't want to enlist, discharge him and let him go, for if he is not satisfied at the depot with a company, with its proper officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, he won't be at a frontier post with plenty of hard work.

There are cases of course where men who have been good and honest soldiers desert. Probably the most common of such cases is that after a pay-day spree. After his money is gone and he becomes sober, the soldier finds he has been absent without leave, is several days' journey from his company and has no money to pay his way back, hence he remains away and becomes a deserter.

It is a popular fallacy that soldiers are drunkards; the fact is that they don't drink as much as the same number of healthy young citizens. Being in uniform their drinking is prominent and a few men in uniform can give an unjust notoriety to all.

What drinking soldiers do is not so much the fault of the soldiers as of our system of paying them. Sixty or more men live in one barrack room, not a man with a penny in his pocket for two months; then on the same day all are paid, and get from \$20 to \$50 each. That much of this money is spent recklessly is to be expected after two months of poverty. Pay our soldiers three times a month and the drunkenness, disorder, and some of the desertion that follows pay day would disappear. If necessary get Congress to authorize an extra sergeant for each company to make up the rolls.

The probable effect of a Board of Survey to determine the articles to be charged to the account of a deserter is to accumulate a surplus of property in company store rooms not accounted for on the returns. It is popularly supposed the object of ordering the board is to prevent a surplus.

Why is it that when a few irregularities are discovered a lot of strict laws and orders are made? So long as soldiers are men, irregularities will occur. All that can be done is to reduce the irregularities to a minimum by punishing the guilty individuals (not the whole community). A stringent law that requires extra work from all punishes an entire community and does not in the slightest degree prevent the irregularities of the few.

LINE.

(From a Paris Letter to the London Standard.)

BAZAINE ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE book does not convey a flattering idea of the author, who seems to have been constantly haunted by a fear of responsibility, and was obviously unable to make the generals under his orders understand that his will was law, and must be obeyed without dispute. The total outcome of the book is a confirmation of the conclusions already arrived at by the most dispassionate judges—that on the one side there was an army numerically weaker, better armed, supported by a vain-glorious nation much more inclined to declare itself heroic than do any hard fighting, and very badly commanded; and on the other there was steady vigilance, order, preparation, and military skill, and above all, perfect subordination in every branch of the service, from the generals commanding army corps to the humblest private. As Colonel Stoppel prophetically put it in his admirable reports, written three years before the war, it was "la lutte de l'imprévoyance, de l'ignorance, et de l'ineptie contre toutes les qualités opposées—la prévoyance, l'instruction, et l'intelligence."

Marshal Bazaine, in his preface, points out that the dread of serving in the army, and having to face the dangers and hardships of campaigning, had become general among *bourgeois* and middle class under the Empire, and he attributes this unmilitary spirit to the demoralizing system of paid substitutes. He is, perhaps, not aware that now, that under the so-called compulsory system of universal service precisely the same disinclination exists, and that the sleek youths of *bourgeois* families, as a rule, are by dint of intrigue and favor sent to serve their time with the colors, not in a corps, but in the auxiliary services, as clerks, commissariat officials, and so on. He says:

"The depreciation of the military spirit was due to the fact that the intelligent mass of the nation which found means of evading the service placed it far below any learned profession or even any trade. Soldiering was put down as *un état de paresseux*, an honest *bourgeois* have been heard expressing their sympathy with the army by this significant phrase, '*Nous les payons pour qu'ils aillent se faire tuer.*' Thus many youths belonging to good *bourgeois* families were eager to find employment as clerks in the offices of the headquarters staff at Metz, to keep them away from the ranks and the risks of shot and shell. Among the young men so employed was M. St. Marc-Girardin, Jr., who on his return to France received the Legion of Honor as a reward for his war services. The soldiers used to call these prudent young gentlemen *employés aux légumes*. They nominally were mobiles."

Marshal Bazaine quotes one letter which he received as a specimen of hundreds of others. The municipality of a small village near Grenoble implore the marshal to send home a reserve man named Barbier, on the ground of his having a wife and children, but should that not be practicable, then they ask him to have the goodness to give orders "that this father of a family should no longer be exposed to the enemy's fire."

The Marshal also inflicts a stinging castigation on the French press, which, in 1859, as at the present day, labored to destroy discipline, the respect of authority, and the *esprit de corps* of the army, and of those officers who, to curry the favor of the mob, turned politicians and journalists, and utterly demoralized the service. This and sundry other passages of the book are calculated to suggest unpleasant reflections to all patriotic Frenchmen as to whether the operation of the same causes be not calculated to lead to similar results, and as to what would happen if July, 1883, had in store the same thunderclap as July thirteen years ago. We refer our military readers to Marshal Bazaine's accounts of the gross disobedience of orders and the incomprehensible want of co-operation between the French commanders of army corps, which partly, at least, account for the disasters which opened the campaign. One fact is too characteristic, however, not to note. The reserve men who joined their corps round Metz had in no single instance ever used or even seen a Chassepot, and had actually to be taught the way of loading and firing that delicate weapon on the eve of going into action. Another instance refers to General Ladmirault, who commanded the 4th corps. He was told to march from Metz to a given position. He simply disregarded the order, occupied another position more to his convenience, and did not even take the trouble to inform the commander-in-chief. What is amazing is that Marshal Bazaine should have superseded him then and there.

Marshal Bazaine also utterly upsets the figment first started by Marshal Canrobert at the Versailles court-martial that the battle of Rezonville (Aug. 16) was really a French victory. This was an important point at the trial, for if the French had really got the best of it at Rezonville, their subsequent retreat to the walls of Metz, instead of the continuance of their march on Verdun, which was the objective designated, would have been simply incomprehensible. He makes out very clearly that the Prussians had fully attained the object of the attack for which they sacrificed 581 officers and 14,239 men. He says: "The battle of Rezonville has been set down by public opinion as a victory, through the exaggerated accounts of it. An army is victorious when it remains in complete possession of the field of battle, and is able to continue its movements in what direction it thinks fit. Was that our position? Far from it. The enemy, no doubt, had suffered, but still held the positions from which it could threaten our left flank at every step we might take toward Verdun, and to push on under such circumstances would have been to lead the army to certain defeat."

Further on Marshal Bazaine rightly points out that this battle of Rezonville was the decisive one, and he accounts for his defeat from the inferiority both of the generals in command and of the rank and file. Whose fault was it, he asks, and he thus answers the question: "Every man must take his share of the blame—(Chacun

a cet égard doit y faire son mea culpa)—and it would be unjust to ascribe it exclusively to the Emperor who commanded in chief from July 25 to August 16. Were the generals in command of army corps in the execution of the orders they received equal to the requirements of their duty? Were the rank and file in their turn on an equality with their predecessors under the first Republic and the first Empire? I have no hesitation in saying 'No,' for it is not by constantly flattering the masses that it is possible to modify and brace up the temper of the nation." This is a warning which Frenchmen, and, indeed, every nation that has an army, would do well to bear in mind.

As to the battle of St. Privat, it seems to me, after a very careful perusal of the account of it, that Marshal Bazaine did not expect that the Prussian Army would pivot on its extreme right, and by its magnificent marching, change front, roughly speaking, from north to east, or he would unquestionably have hurled his whole force against the Germans while in movement; and there can be no question that he was quite taken by surprise, or he would never have allowed the key of the position—namely, the high ground stretching from St. Privat to Ste. Marie aux Mines—to be carried, while he and the elite of the army—namely, the Imperial Guard—were standing with piled arms a few miles off.

THE ARMY SHOE.

THE Quartermaster's Department is determined, if practicable, to distribute to the Army a boot and shoe that will come as near giving satisfaction as is possible. Orders were sent this week to the contractor for one hundred pairs each of the duty and off-duty shoe, which, as stated last week, had been approved by the Secretary of War. These are samples merely intended for trial, and, if found satisfactory, more will be ordered; if not, steps will be taken toward getting another style. It is expected, however, that no fault will be found with the samples adopted, as the matter has been carefully considered, and all efforts made to get a shoe without the objectionable features of those now in use.

The English walking shoe seems to possess the qualities unanimously demanded, viz.: broad soles, flat shank, pliant (light wax upper) leather counters outside, broad heels, laced high up over the ankles, and well shaped. This is intended as an off-duty shoe, or for special occasions when parading. The other is a bootee which would be convenient and suitable while campaigning in our Army service and exposed duty. It is easily taken off and put on, even if wet, being fastened around the ankle with a buckle.

These shoes will cost about \$4 per pair—probably a little less for the duty shoe.

Capt. John F. Rodgers, who, by direction of the Quartermaster General, investigated the complaints made against the boots and shoes now issued to the Army, has made a thorough study of the subject; and, as a result of his labors, a most interesting and valuable report has been submitted. He says the Army seems to be almost a unit upon the necessity for a change in its foot gear, and in condemning the present boot and shoe—more particularly the shoe. The universal desire is that a *sewed* shoe should be substituted for the *brass screwed* shoe. The only dissenting opinion, he says, comes from Arizona. The shape of the shoe is almost unanimously objected to. It is considered too low, not coming high enough to support the ankle and to keep out the gravel and dust. It curves too much in the sole, which should be made flatter in the shank and straighter. It is too wide for its length and too low over the instep, and has a clumsy and unsightly appearance. It is too contracted across the toes, causing not only pain and discomfort to the wearer, but corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc. Upon this point the writer says the complaints are stronger than any other. With reference to the complaints about the material now in use (wax upper) he says: "I know that great pains and judgment have been used in purchasing and inspecting the wax upper. Any leather properly tanned will become harsh and brittle if wetted and suddenly dried. There should be issued to each post a reasonable quantity of oil dubbing or other lubricating material, which, if properly used, will keep the present standard leather pliant and comfortable. For garrison shoes, such as would be worn on parade, inspection, leave or furlough, a softer leather might be used, and it might be wise to use a lighter and softer leather—say a 'kip'—for the service shoe. The wax upper now used could be made softer in the process of finishing by tanning less and stuffing (with oil) more." He thinks that if the brass screws were discarded and a sewed shoe substituted much of the fault now found would disappear. Two lasts of different widths (A and B) to each number would obviate some of the complaints now made that the shoe is too wide for its length.

He is of opinion that there should be two patterns of shoes issued to the Army—one for dress parade and other important occasions, the other for hard and severe service in the field and elsewhere. "The enlisted man," he says, "has a dress coat and hat, why not a dress shoe?" The dress shoe could be made of kip leather coming well up on the ankle, lacing with the patent eyelet-hooks—the shape similar to the English walking shoe. This shoe could be worn by the soldier when on leave or upon light duty about the fort. The service shoe could be like the existing standard, only sewed instead of the brass screw. For Arizona the service shoe if sewed should be reinforced by hob nails or with a few brass screws to protect the stitching.

If the enlisted man could be furnished with a good looking, comfortable shoe, costing from \$3 to \$4, to wear when he was "dressed up," and could have a service shoe to wear at all other times, Captain Rodgers believes, complaints would comparatively cease.

The above is a brief outline of the substance of Capt. Rodgers' report, which consists of about forty pages

of manuscript, including abstracts from letters on the subject from Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Brig.-Gen. Miles, Lieut. Col. Merriam, Col. Frank Wheaton, Col. A. G. Brackett, Lieut.-Col. Price, and other distinguished officers.

HARRY G. LEOPOLD v. THE UNITED STATES. DECISION BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Following is the opinion of the Court of Claims in this case, delivered by Scofield, J.:

In 1878 claimant entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis as a cadet-engineer. June 9, 1882, having completed the prescribed term of four years and successfully passed the final academic examination, he received the usual "diploma" or "certificate of proficiency," and was thereupon detached from the Academy by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Thereafter he was placed upon the Navy Register as a "graduate," and became entitled to receive, and, until Dec. 11, 1882, did receive, the increased rate of pay provided for in section 1556 of the Revised Statutes. After that date his pay was reduced to \$500 a year. This reduction was based upon a construction put upon some portions of the Naval Appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stat. L. 286), by the Navy Department, and adopted by the accounting officers of the Treasury. By this construction cadet-engineers who had completed their academic course in 1881 and 1882 were transformed into "naval cadets." Claimant, unwilling to abide by this interpretation of the law, is order to obtain, if possible, a judicial construction, brings this suit, nominally, as it is said, to recover the small amount of withheld pay.

Cadet-midshipmen, whose academic course in preparation for the duties of the "line" was required to be six years (Rev. Stat., 1520), and cadet-engineers, whose "course of instruction" in preparation for the duties of the Engineer Corps was required to be "four years at the Academy" and "two years' service in naval steamers," were, prior to the act of Aug. 5, 1882, educated under their respective titles, for their prospective and respective duties in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. They were paid as follows: "Midshipmen, after graduation, when at sea, \$1,000; on shore duty, \$800; on leave, or waiting orders, \$600."

"Cadet-midshipmen, \$500."
"Cadet-engineers: Before final academic examination, \$500; after final academic examination, and until warranted as assistant engineers, when on duty at sea, \$1,000; on shore duty, \$900; on leave, or waiting orders, \$600." (Rev. Stat., 1556).

Cadet-midshipmen, during such period of their course of instruction as they shall be at sea in other than practice ships, shall receive as annual pay not exceeding \$950. (Richardson's Supplement to Rev. Stat., 291).

The following extracts from the act of Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stat. L. 286), include all that is supposed to affect this case:

[We omit this extract, as it has already appeared in the JOURNAL.]

The accounting officers held that under the first proviso in the second paragraph of this law cadet-engineers who had completed their academic course in 1881 and 1882, but had not yet had "two years' service on naval steamers," were still to be considered "under-graduates" at the Naval Academy, and so become under this law "naval cadets," entitled to pay only at the rate of \$500 a year. The claimant and the other cadet-engineers, on the contrary, contend that after completing their academic course and receiving diplomas or certificates of proficiency, their connection with the Academy was entirely severed; that they then became "graduates" and could in no sense be considered "under-graduates at the Naval Academy."

Upon the meaning of these two words, graduates and under-graduates, as used in the statutes, the question in dispute must be mainly settled. That these terms might have been applied technically either to the academic graduation or the completion of "two years' service in naval steamers" may well be admitted. The question to be settled is, not how they might have been properly applied, nor even how they were applied in Navy circles, but to what period of time Congress intended to apply them in this act.

In considering this question it should not be forgotten that the two additional years required to fit up the six-year course of cadet-engineers are not years of study, but of "service." They do not go to sea in practice-ships, nor in other ships, in large numbers, mainly for educational purposes. They are not subject to academic orders, nor are they expected to pursue academic studies, but to take charge of and run the engines. Their school exercises are ended and their life work begun. They are as much in the service and as subject to all its requirements as they ever will be. When at the end of the two years—or rather at the end of a cruise, which may last three years or more—they are examined; it is for promotion only. This examination is not at the Academy nor before the Academic Board, but it is the same kind of an examination that every officer, at each step in his advancement, is required to undergo. So emphatically does the law consider these two years as years of service that it doubles the pay.

In the universities the students who have honorably passed through the prescribed course of study and received certificates to that effect are known and catalogued as graduates. According to the dictionaries, it is a proper designation. Cadet-engineers who have successfully completed their academic course, passed the closing examination and received from the Academic Board certificates to that effect, have hitherto been called in Navy parlance "graduates." In the official Navy Register, revised and republished twice a year, they are ranged under the head of "Graduates." Under the head of "Date of graduation" the time when they left the Academy is given. Under the head of "Sea service since graduation" all sea service after leaving the Academy is recorded. Congressmen, especially those on naval committees, become familiar with these Registers. As every Representative in the House nominates a cadet at the Academy, and naturally takes a deep interest in him and the institution, this classification and designation could scarcely escape his attention. Under these circumstances it is not unfair to presume that in using the terms graduate and under-graduate Congress followed the definition of the schools, the dictionaries, and the Navy Register.

But in arriving at the meaning attached to these words by Congress, we are not entirely dependent upon this presumption. The word "graduate" is twice used in this very law, where, by the connection, its legislative meaning cannot be mistaken. Let us make an appropriation for the pay of these cadet-engineers, to distinguish them from others still in the Academy, it calls them "graduates." 2d. In these words, "Nor deprive of such appointment any graduate who may complete the six years' course in 1882." If "any graduate" means a cadet who had already completed a six years' course, it makes very clumsy tautology. It would be the same as to say "a graduate who may become a graduate in 1882." It doubtless refers to cadet-engineers who graduated at the Academy in 1880, and whose two years' term of sea service would expire in 1882.

The Naval Appropriation act of March 3, 1883, shows very clearly how Congress construed its own act. It makes an appropriation for the pay of 62 cadet-engineers. By referring to the Navy Register of July, 1882, it appears that this is the exact number of cadet-engineers who had graduated at the Academy, but were not yet eligible to promotion, or whose promotion had been delayed. It includes the classes of 1880, 1881, and 1882. The act then appropriates for the pay of 335 Naval cadets. These constitute the "under-graduates" of the act of August 5, 1882. It is probably the number of cadet-engineers actually at the Academy added to the number of under-graduate cadet-midshipmen. If Congress had concurred in the defendants' construction of the law, they would have made a single appropriation for 397 Naval cadets. This amounts to a legislative construction of the act of August 5, 1882. (U. S. v. Freeman, 3 How. 566.)

In arriving at the meaning of the law, the words, "at the Academy," following "under-graduates," should not be overlooked. They are words of more definite description, added, apparently, to preclude all doubt as to what cadets were designated as "under-graduates." It seems very conclusive of the intention of Congress. It is said, in avoidance of it, that in contemplation of law these graduates, although scattered all over the world, might still be considered "under-graduates at the

Academy. It may, with much propriety, be said that cadet-midshipmen who are sent to sea in squads, mainly for instruction, and who return to the Academy at the termination of the cruise for the final graduating examination, are in legal contemplation all the time "at the Academy." They have never been detached; but cadet-engineers, who have received their graduation certificates from the Board, and by order of the Secretary of the Navy been forever "detached" from the Academy, and sent into actual, not educational, service, not in classes, but singly in war steamers over all the seas, can hardly, even in legal fiction, be considered as still "at the Academy."

The theory is too intangible to constitute a controlling element in the construction of the law.

In support of the defendants' position it is said that the words graduate and under-graduate might be properly employed to designate either of two events, to wit, graduation at the Academy or final graduation after two years of sea-service. Graduation would scarcely be an apt word to indicate the close of two years' service. From what would they then graduate? Certainly not from sea-service; that continues without change. Not from the grade of cadet-engineers, for they do not graduate from that until vacancies occur in the grade above. In the Navy Regulations the word is once used in the sense of defendants' construction, but even there it is connected with the word "finally," indicating that there has been a prior graduation at the Academy. But the question is not whether in some technical sense under-graduate and graduate might apply to the ending of the two years' service, but whether they were so applied by Congress in the act under consideration.

It is also suggested by the counsel for defendants that the protection given to the claimant and his associates by this construction of the law would be of short duration. Because upon the completion of the six years' course, under the surplus graduate clause, they must all be discharged. By a careful examination of this clause it will be seen that the classes of 1881 and 1882 are not embraced within it. Being entirely prospective in character, it applies only to the surplus of naval cadet graduates.

It is further said in objection that the act makes no provision for the promotion of the classes of 1881 and 1882. They must remain so long as this act is in force as cadet-engineers. This may perhaps be the case, but in the judgment of the claimant, and presumably of his class mates, that position is better than the one to which the defendants' construction would consign them; for by that construction they are at once reduced one-half in pay, and ordered to an examination in branches of naval education, to which they have given little or no attention, in competition with cadet-midshipmen, who, for six years, under able instructors, have made these branches a special study. Under such such disadvantage it is not strange that they anticipate failure. In that event they leave the service with mortification to themselves, and to the outside world with apparent though undeserved discredit. Admitting, however, that the hardship of these young men would be somewhat mitigated by the defendants' position, the court would not for this reason be justified in giving its sanction to a construction whereby the intention of Congress, somewhat obscure in a cursory reading, but upon a careful examination too plain for unbiased mistake, is entirely ignored. We cannot agree to the ruling of the accounting officers of the Treasury, and therefore direct judgment to be entered in favor of the claimant in the sum of \$50.50.

MR. CHARLES LYMAN.

The military record of Chief Examiner Charles Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, has been brought into notice this week chiefly with a view to injure his reputation. The facts are these: On May 9, 1883, Lieutenant Watson Webb, 3d U. S. Artillery, Mustering and Disbursing Officer at Hartford, Conn., wrote to Adjutant General Townsend that he had noticed that furnishing descriptive lists to unauthorized persons was a growing evil among volunteer officers; that a number had come to him with them; that he had always kept them, but that he did not think there had been any intention to defraud, etc. He closed his letter by reporting that the mother of a dead soldier had just called on him with the descriptive list of her dead son, and asked him how she should proceed to collect the money due her son. On inquiry it appeared that Lieutenant Lyman, 14th Connecticut, had furnished this descriptive list the day after the soldier had died.

Adjutant General Townsend submitted the matter to Secretary Stanton, recommending that as orders forbade the furnishing of descriptive lists Lieutenant Lyman be dismissed, etc. This was done. Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, who had just promoted Mr. Lyman for meritorious services, his commanding officer and sixteen company officers united in representing him to the War Department as one of the best and most faithful officers in the regiment. It was also made to appear that he was only nineteen years old when he was put in command of a company by a special order, based on his merits, and that he had repeatedly tried in vain to procure a copy of the regulations in order that he might study his duties. These and other creditable facts were called to the attention of General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., when Secretary of War, who ordered a full examination of the records. All the facts were then for the first time made known, when the following was issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O.,
Washington, Sept. 7, 1883.

In consideration of his previous record, and upon recommendation of his superior officers, it appearing that he was faithful in the discharge of his duties, such paragraph or General Order No. 135, dated May 18, 1863, from this office, as dismissed 2d Lieutenant Lyman, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, revoked, and he is hereby honorably discharged from the service as of the date said order was received by him, May 31, 1863.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. G.

The Marine Hospital authorities at Bedloe's Island have removed this week from there to the old Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, to make way for the work incident to the erection of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island.

ADVISES from Valparaiso of May 15 state that a treaty of peace between Chili and Peru has been signed by General Novoa and Gen. Iglesias, and is said to have been confirmed. Peru cedes Tacna and Arica for ten years. At the end of that term a plebiscite is to be taken to determine to which country those provinces shall belong. The country acquiring them will pay an indemnity.

The expedition that was sent out under Mr. Beebe last year to relieve Lieutenant Greely's party at Lady Franklin Bay, and which failed to communicate with him, left a boat at Cape Sabine, and also one at Cape Isabella. If Lieut. Greely's party, therefore, shall succeed in reaching Cape Sabine on their retreat, they will be enabled to cross Smith's Sound to Littleton Island, even if they shall have lost or abandoned the whale-boat, with which they will start on the retreat.

In the summer season especially a clean and well-fitting shirt is a necessity, as when the thermometer reaches the nineties, nine out of ten business men while in their offices seek comfort in their shirt sleeves. The shirts made by Ira Perego and Co., 128 and 130 Fulton street, in quality, fit, and appearance secure for the wearer all that is desired in this important portion of the masculine garb. Their hosiery, gloves, and underwear are also of guaranteed excellence.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The arrangements for this year's encampment have been completed, the organizations selected, and the dates of their tours fixed. The synopsis of the order referring to this matter at the head of our New York column gives full information, only such details as refer to matters of no interest to the general reader having been omitted. In the preparation of the camp itself for the occupation of troops, time has this year been taken by the forelock, so that it is expected to have it ready for all practical purposes by the 1st of June, although the first troops will not arrive there before the 16th. The present administration of military affairs have proved themselves quite as liberal in this camp matter as the previous one, and nothing has been neglected to make the encampment and the duty there as attractive as can be done without defeating the object for which it is instituted—military improvement.

There is no doubt that it is the desire of the authorities to make the affair still more successful than last year, and that all possible efforts in this direction have been and will be made. A number of improvements have been completed on the grounds: a restaurant for visitors, 50x80 feet; an ice house with a capacity for 150 tons of ice; a new quartermaster's store room; a commissary store room for the mess arrangements; improved cooking facilities; a new water dam of large capacity; improved arrangements for mail purposes and newspaper supply, have been provided. A new flat for the landing of boats has been put in the river, and steps, eight feet wide, have been built at the back entrance of the camp. (The latter will no doubt serve as a preventive of much profanity.) The recommendation of the JOURNAL as to the necessity of sentry-boxes has been followed, and a sufficient number to keep sentries from getting wet has been built. All these improvements will tend to make the camp the most convenient and comfortable affair of its kind in the country. Only one convenience—a bath house—is now wanting; but, for the present, it has been found impracticable to build one on the river bank, as was intended, in order to give the men an opportunity to bathe in the river in daytime; and, in view of this, we would recommend, if possible, the erection of a suitable number of hospital tents in some convenient place in the camp, and their fitting up as a bath house. A commodity of this kind would be much appreciated by those who have just finished a 24 hours' tour of guard duty.

With reference to the large number of staff officers who have been ordered to be present at camp it is not intended that they shall in any way interfere with the proper functions of the commanders of the troops for the time being. They are simply there for convenience of the troops in camp, so that if anything is needed it can be furnished on the spot, and for purposes of observation. The commander of troops will have charge of the camp—in fact will be post commander in the full sense of the word and regulate all matters which come under his charge as such, including the feeding of his command, which he can control in any way he chooses as long as he remains within the terms of the contract. There seems thus to be a desire on the part of the authorities to make everything satisfactory, and for this purpose we wish them success.

The New York and Brooklyn troops will be transported by steamer, those from Buffalo, Syracuse, Oswego, etc., by the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Camp, commanding.—On Friday evening, May 11th, the 22nd regiment turned out in full dress uniform for dress parade review before Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding 1st Brigade, and presentation of marksmen's badges, with a front of ten commands of 16 files; and if to this is added a guard detail of the size of a small company, it will be seen that the regiment was fairly well represented. Adjutant Harding formed line at 8.30 P. M. sharp, the companies responding to the adjutant's call with reasonable promptness and the formation passing off without a flaw. The dress parade was well executed, the regiment being evidently on its mettle, and everybody seemed to be trying to do his best. The men stood steady during the sound off and we did not see a movement along the line. The cadence of the manual was also generally good, although there was some difference in the execution of the companies, as will be easily understood by any of our readers who have followed our reports of the work of the past season. Company G showed off to good advantage as usual, and as might be expected from the company which managed to become the winners of the "Ward Trophy." As a general thing the ceremony was a very creditable one. The next was the presentation of marksmen's badges performed by Captain Browning, the regimental inspector of rifle practice. It was executed in the usual manner, which has been so often described in these columns that it is hardly necessary to repeat it here. There were 75 marksmen (a slight gain over last year).

During the presentation the men were kept at order arms, a rather trying and unpardonable piece of negligence, which we had not expected in the 22d Regiment. The men, however, stood it well, and preserved very commendable steadiness, for which we gladly give them all the credit due. The presentation being concluded and all having resumed their proper places, the signal for review was given, and General Ward, accompanied by his staff, took his position. He was saluted with a good present, and the line of brilliant uniforms certainly presented a handsome spectacle, although to the eye of a practical soldier the sober, solid, dark fatigue uniform presents a sight more suggestive of hard work. The passage in review was not quite up to the standard of the regiment, but we are willing to make all allowances for any defects relative to variable distances between companies which were quite marked in some instances, as the crowded hall, the limited space, and the long line would hardly admit of anything better. On the other hand we are sorry to say that our well meant criticisms on the defective salutes as rendered by officers at several rehearsals for the present occasion fell in most instances on barren ground. The salutes by many of the officers were irregular and ill-timed, and the

manner in which they handled their swords showed that they do not practice this part of an officer's education as they should. The best salutes were rendered by the captain of the first company and by the staff. After the re-formation of line on conclusion of the passage and the final present, which was equally as good as that at the beginning of the ceremony, the command was exercised in the manual of arms, for the execution of which the men deserve credit, as they do for their performance of the whole evening. The cadence was fair and the execution simultaneous. Of course we looked on from the distance and judged the command as a whole, as on an occasion of this kind it can hardly be expected that as much attention to detail as on a working drill can be given. The regiment certainly presented a magnificent appearance. Lieut. W. B. Smith filled the position of officer of the day with credit.

After the military part of the programme was over Bandmaster P. S. Gilmore took command and to an excellent programme of music a lively dance was kept up till a late hour. The arrangements for the concert, etc., were in the hands of Capt. J. West, of Company C, who did his part well. The genial and patriarchal face of Capt. Sam. Moore Smith, of Company D, was missed from his usual place at the right of line, he having resigned on account of business engagements.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Col. Rodney O. Ward.—An additional proof that the Twenty-third has done a timely and commendable thing in discarding the gray and adopting the handsome State service uniform and black helmets as its full dress, was furnished on Saturday afternoon, May 12, when the regiment paraded on the grounds at the Marine Barracks of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which had been courteously offered for the purpose by Col. Heywood, commandant of marines at that point. At least, we consider the favorable comments which the soldierly appearance of the regiment, in the full broad light of day, elicited from the host of military spectators present, and especially from the marine officers, as a better test of the wisdom of its action just referred to than anything that has been said about it before.

The equalization was 9 commands of 16 files, and these were put through a lively series of battalion manoeuvres of about two hours' duration, with Col. Ward in command. The drill was good, considering that the regiment has been exercised on these grounds only once before, and that several years ago, and that the men are used to be drilled on the smooth floor and within the confining walls of an armory—considering these facts, we say, their marching and the promptness of the execution of the movements were commendable. The centre forward fours left and right looked especially handsome. The double column formations and deployments, now that there was plenty room to fully develop each movement, were very good, and the same might be said of the division formations and marches in battalion front, although the latter did not present as unwavering an alignment as one is wont to see on the smooth boards of the armory, where every man has a crack to guide himself by. Really, we believe this unavoidable convenience works rather to the detriment of the men when turned out on the green sward. The battalion was exercised in the close column formations, in marches by the flanks of subdivisions, marches and changes of direction in company front, changes of direction by the flank, etc., and as no errors of any magnitude occurred there is no need of close criticism of every movement. The firings by battalion, wing, file, and company, however, deserve special mention on account of their generally superior execution.

At the conclusion of the drill line was formed for review which was taken by Col. Heywood, and which proved an excellent performance, and one during which the regiment once again confirmed its reputation for steadiness at the halt. The wheels during the passage were good, and the only thing to criticize about the affair was the manner in which a few officers rendered their salutes. To these we would recommend to look up this point in the tactics and to practice handling their swords. As a whole the affair ranks as a good afternoon's work. Having now given full credit where it was due, there is one thing which doubtless must fill every friend of the regiment with regret, and that is the undoubtedly meagre turn out on an occasion like the present by an organization which has been officially accorded the second place in the Guard, which has been selected to open the Brooklyn Bridge in conjunction with the 7th regiment, and which boasts of an unusually large number on its rolls. Where, oh where is the 10th company, and when will the regiment be able to turn out with a full complement of organizations? We hope Col. Ward will soon turn his attention in this direction.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The military excursion of Company G, Capt. J. G. Abrams, last Saturday, was successfully and enjoyably carried out. The object was to give the company an opportunity to become familiar with such experience in manoeuvring as would be likely to occur in a march, and, at the same time, enjoy a delightful day's excursion amidst lovely scenery. Thanks to careful preparation of those having the matter in charge, everybody was fully satisfied.

The company, 22 files front, in fatigue uniform, helmets, and knapsacks, under command of Capt. Abrams, left the armory at 8.15 o'clock, marching down Lexington avenue to 42d street to the inspiring music of three bugles and three drummers, accompanied by Major Kemp, Capt. Tiffany, Sergeant Callender, and Col. Soulemerhorn, of the 7th company veterans.

At the Grand Central Depot they were joined by several members, and, taking the 8.45 train, reached Tarrytown an hour later.

The company was then re-formed at 24 files front, and three files of recruits who formed a guard for the baggage wagon. Drums and bugles struck up, and they marched in good style, platoon fronts, through the gaily decorated streets of the village, where there was a general turnout of the inhabitants.

After the village had been passed a halt was ordered, rifles inspected and blank cartridges issued, and the march was fairly begun in column of fours at route step for a couple of miles. Then came a series of company movements, manual, etc., followed by the order to load, and the first four sent forward as skirmishers, firing ten rounds per man. The remaining fours were told off in the same way.

Shortly after 12 the heights above Dobb's Ferry were reached, and the company halted, fired a volley, and then marched into the little village in good form, platoon fronts, halting before the Union Club House to give a cheer and skyrocket. Passing through streets decorated with flags and mottoes of welcome, the residence of Dr. Hasbrouck was soon reached, and here were found the members of the Union Club, who had kindly invited the company to lunch, headed by Col. Williamson, late chief of staff of the 2d Brigade. After a cordial welcome the men stacked arms, and marched into the old house, where they did full justice to a capital lunch, and then enjoyed themselves for an hour on the beautiful shaded lawns of the old mansion, which is said to be the same that was occupied by the American and British

commandants when they arranged the armistice that ended the Revolutionary war in 1783.

Assembly was sounded at about 2 p. m., and after returning thanks to their kind entertainers the second stage of the march was commenced. The work during the afternoon was much the same as that of the morning, with the addition of volley firing by company and platoon and file firing. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by officers and men with the ammunition, which was reloaded shells. In very many cases the shells would not fit the chamber of one rifle and not that of another. This is a matter for serious consideration and examination, for if there is, as there appeared to be, such a difference in the pieces themselves, it would lead to very serious results in case of actual service.

At about 5.30 o'clock the outskirts of Yonkers were reached, the men halted for a short rest, and then wheeling by platoons, marched into town in splendid style to the tune of the "Gay Gambolier."

On reaching the Getty House arms were stacked, and the men marched into the dining room and sat down to a good dinner, after which an hour's recess was given them for rest after their 12-mile tramp, which rest was improved in the usual way of the boys by ball matches, bicycle riding, running about the town, and various kinds of skylarking.

At 7 the men fell in, stacks were broken, and the company marched to the depot to take the 7.15 train for New York, arriving at 8, and marching in platoon front up 5th avenue to 67th street and the armory, where they were dismissed in good spirits, thanks to the efficient care of Surgeon Norris, who accompanied the company, and from his lofty perch on the baggage wagon watched with careful eye, but in vain, for an opportunity to be of professional service. Every man, including the veterans, made the full march, and at the end said they were quite ready to make it further next time.

NEW YORK.—The following is a synopsis of the order for this year's camp. Staff officers to be present: 1st Insp. Gen. P. H. Briggs, who will inspect and muster the organizations, and make a daily inspection of the camp, reporting the result to the adjutant-general for the information of the commander-in-chief. 2d Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, who, as acting quartermaster-general and acting commissary-general of subsistence, will have sole charge of the grounds, buildings, State property, and the mess arrangements. 3d Surg. Gen. Joseph D. Bryant, who will have general supervision and direction of the medical department. 4th Paymaster Gen. G. Rich, who will provide for the prompt payment of the troops on the days of their departure. 5th Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, who will have charge of the rifle practice. These officers will report in person on the morning of May 16, at the camp to the adjutant-general for special instructions. Tours of organizations: The 71st Regt. and 5th Separate Company, from June 16 to 23; the 7th Regt. from June 23 to 30; the 13th Regt. from June 30 to July 7; the 65th Regt., the 19th, 38th, 40th, and 41st Separate Companies from July 7 to July 14; the 9th Regt. and 4th Separate Company from July 14 to 21; the 74th Regt., Co. B, 10th Battalion, 30th and 30th Separate Companies from July 21 to 28. Muster and inspection will take place as follows: 71st Regt. and 5th Separate Company, June 21; 7th Regt., June 28; 13th Regt., July 5; 65th Regt. and 19th, 38th, 40th, and 41st Separate Companies, July 12; 9th Regt. and 4th Separate Company, July 19; 74th Regt. and the companies serving with it, July 26. Camp or police guard duty will be performed in accordance with General Orders No. 12, series 1882, and the order of duties to be performed laid down in General Orders No. 5, series 1882, will be taken as a guide by the commanding officers of the camp; modifications may be made by them on reasonable grounds, but no drills shall take place on Sundays. Special attention is also called to sec. 814 Upton's Tactics. Rifle practice under orders of Gen. Robbins must not interfere with the regular daily drills.

By order of Commander-in-Chief, commanders of separate companies will report to regimental commanders under whom they will serve, and all commanders of organizations sent to camp will make requisition for transportation on the Chief of Ordnance specifying number of men. On arrival in camp regimental commanders will report to the Adjutant General, or, in his absence to the senior staff officer for instructions.

While at the camp each organization will be under exclusive orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The troops will receive three meals of wholesome food daily, with an additional pint of coffee and six ounces of bread before morning drill.

Regimental commissaries will report to General Wylie without being relieved from regimental duty, and regimental surgeons will report to the Surgeon General for instructions immediately upon arrival at camp. The sale and use of all spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer, and all huckster and auction sales within one mile of the camp are prohibited, and no beer, wines, or spirituous liquors shall be used in camp, except upon the prescription of a physician. The 7th and 23d Regiments have been selected to participate in the opening ceremonies of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, on the 24th of May. The 7th will escort the President and other dignitaries to the bridge, while the 23d will perform similar services to the notabilities who assemble in Brooklyn. The regiments will halt at each end of the bridge, along the entire length of which a chain of sentries will be stretched to keep pedestrians in their proper places. Whether this guard will be furnished by the above regiments is not yet definitely known.

Quite a number of organizations, including divisions, brigades, regiments, and separate companies have failed to comply with G. O. No. 8, from Albany, directing a roster of each command to be forwarded to General Charles F. Robbins, general inspector of rifle practice, on April 15.

The 1st Brigade, Brigadier Gen. W. G. Ward, has been directed to turn out on Decoration Day in full dress uniform, light marching order, and staff mounted, as follows: The brigade will form in close column of companies, right in front, on West 51st street, head of column resting on 5th avenue, to be ready to move at 9.20 A. M. Punctuality is particularly enjoined on the part of commanding officers, for the brigade is now the right of the division, and any regiment not in line at the hour named will lose its position in the brigade column. Commandants will cause their respective regiments to approach their position in column from 5th avenue. They will also bear in mind the distance of the several armories from the place of formation, and will assemble their commands in season to leave as follows: the 22d Regiment not later than 8.15 A. M.; the 11th Regiment not later than 7.25 A. M.; the 12th Regiment not later than 8.40 A. M.; the 9th Regiment not later than 8.20 A. M. Particular attention is called to the provisions of G. O. No. 4, c. s. from headquarters 1st division, and paragraphs 5 and 6 G. O. No. 6, series of 1882, from these headquarters.

Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 2d Brigade, has appointed the following gentlemen as his staff: Lieut. Col. J. H. Robb, A. A. General; Major W. Goodwin, Insp. General; Major F. R. Appleton, L. R. P.; Major O. L. Perkins, Engineer; Major S. B. Olin, Judge Advocate; Major R. V. McKim, Surgeon; Major Paul Dana, Ord. Officer; Major R. D. Jewett, Com. of Sub-sistence; Capt. F. M. Freeman and W. E. Roosevelt, Aides-de-camp. Brigade headquarters have been established at Room No. 19, 17 William street, and Adjutant J. O. Johnston, of the 8th Regiment, looks after the clerical affairs of the brigade, having been selected by General Fitzgerald on account of the efficiency with which he has for so many years conducted the work of the 8th Regiment.

It is finally settled that no obstacles will be thrown in the way of the 13th Regiment participating in the Decoration Day parade in New York City.

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler has informed the organizations of the 1st Division that veteran corps of regiments cannot be recognized as a part of the division in any sense, and any such corps desiring to parade in the division column on any future occasion must apply to Division Hdqrs. and have the endorsement of the regimental and brigade commanders. Similar application must be made by the regimental commander in case of regular organizations of the National Guard outside of the division desiring to take part in the parade as guests of an organization.

The 8th Regiment have not yet come to a decision in regard to their officers' full dress uniform, and at the last meeting the matter was laid over. Col. G. D. Scott has asked permission for the 4th and 11th separate companies to parade with the regiment on Decoration Day.

Major Johnson, of the 74th, was elected lieutenant colonel on Monday evening, May 14.

The resignations of Capt. Penfold and O'Brien and Lieuts. Ammerman and Rogers, 74th Regiment, have been accepted at General Hdqrs.

Co. H, 65th Regiment, turned out 24 files strong at their late exhibition drill.

The 74th regiment had a street parade on Thursday evening, May 17.

Capt. H. Mulligan, Co. A, 63th Regiment, has resigned.

The 7th Battery elected 2d Lieut. G. P. Meister 1st, and Sergt. W. M. Weisbeck 2d lieutenants.

Gens. Jourdan and C. T. Christensen have accepted invitations to be present with their staffs on the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument on Decoration Day.

The 13th will march to Plymouth Church on Sunday evening, May 20. On the same evening the 47th Regiment will attend divine service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The 7th Regiment had a parade in fatigue uniform and white belts on Thursday, May 17.

Major Thomas Rand has been appointed a Court-martial in the 9th Regiment, to convene on Monday, May 28, at 8 p. m.

The order for Decoration Day promenade of the 2d Brigade is as follows: The several regiments will form in close column of companies on West Forty-ninth street, the right resting forty yards from Fifth avenue, in the following order: 7th Regiment, 69th Regiment, 8th Regiment, 71st Regiment. The formation will be completed at 9.15 o'clock, A. M., at which hour Regimental Commanders will report to Brigade Chief of Staff, corner Fifth avenue and 49th street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The concluding inspection of this command, with haversacks and canteen, knapsacks with blankets rolled, fully equipped with the exception of overcoats, took place at the Bank building on Monday evening, May 7, in the presence of an enormous audience. The general appearance of the command was magnificent when first wheeled into column for inspection, and made the confusion and want of discipline which shortly afterwards appeared all the more conspicuous. Immediately after inspection of field and staff, owing to the warmth of the building, the innovation was made of ordering the left wing of the regiment "in place rest," while the right wing was being inspected in general appearance. The men scarcely heard the order before they began leaving their positions in the ranks; in fact, with exception of Company F, it was "rest" instead of "in place rest." If company officers attempted to prevent it, their attempts to that end were so weak that they were unnoticeable. When the left wing was being inspected, and the right was ordered "in place rest," there was a partial repetition; Company G was quite as bad as either of the companies in the left wing; in Companies B, D, and C, the discipline was very fair, Company D being rather the best company, with Company F in the left. Co. E proved an honorable exception, for its discipline could not have been better, and this continued during the entire evening, not a man being noticed out of position. It is true the ranks of the other companies were quickly reformed when attention was ordered, but that did not make amends in the least. This unsteadiness and lack of discipline in a regiment ranking so high in other respects, as does the 1st, is deserving of the severest censure, both of officers (for they strayed as well) and men.

The inspection was a rigid one, and arms, uniforms, and equipments were found in superb condition. As usual in the 1st, the field musicians were placed on the flanks of the companies for inspection instead of in line of the file-closers. This is wrong. A number of the company officers incorrectly saluted the inspecting officer; and after the pieces had been inspected in the first rank, caused it to order arms, and added the command in place rest, while the inspection of the rear rank was in progress. A few movements in the school of the battalion were executed after the inspection. As the space did not permit of manoeuvring so large an organization with advantage, and as the regiment is at home in the drill, though the movements were by no means perfect, they are deserving of no adverse criticism. A dress parade followed the formation, being fairly carried out. The steadiness of the men was excellent, and the manual first-class, except the order, which was made with a solid bang. It was enough to crack the stock of every piece. Two sergeants improperly reported (Companies B and F) "all present."

SECOND REGIMENT.—The inspection of arms, uniforms and general appearance of this command was made on Tuesday evening, May 8, at the armory, Race Street, below 6th, quite a large number of the friends of the regiment being present to witness the ceremony. The right wing, Companies A, F, K and G, were inspected at 8.15 o'clock, the formations occupying nearly three sides of the room. For inspection the first and second companies wheeled into column, and the third and fourth afterwards formed in rear; the space necessitated almost close column distance. As soon as the inspection of the right wing was concluded, the companies were marched out and the left wing (Companies B, D, E and J), formed. Steadiness during the inspection was excellent, and in agreeable contrast to the First Regiment. Companies were not so full as in the First, but arms, uniforms, etc., were in first class condition. The adjutant neglected to have the color guard fix bayonets until after inspection of general appearance was concluded; and the captain of company K, improperly stood facing the left, during inspection, instead of facing the front. Upon completing the inspection of the left wing, Company I was dismissed and Companies B, D, and E, formed for dress parade. The formation was excellent, the steadiness of the men good, and the manual, though not in perfect cadence, was very fair excepting the usual bang at the order. First sergeants should have faced outward at the command march, not before.

It has been decided to encamp the First Brigade at Phoenixville, about twenty-seven miles above Philadelphia, on the line of the Reading R. R. The Second Brigade will (if transportation can be arranged) be encamped at Conneaut Lake, in the north-western part of the State. The Third Brigade will encamp at Williamsport, and will have as fine a camp ground as can be found anywhere in the State. It will be on the plain in rear of the Park Hotel, on the right of the Northern Central R. R., going north. The objection to the location will be its proximity to a large town. To a certain extent the same objection can be made to Phoenixville for the First Brigade; it will be but an hour's ride from Philadelphia, and the camp will doubtless be overrun with visitors. Moreover, being so near the city, employers will continually be sending for their employees, to return for a day or more to attend to this or that business. This was the case at Pottstown year before last, and more than likely will be again.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. Butler has appointed the following officers on his staff: Col. Thomas E. Major, of Boston, Military Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Frank L. Stevenson, of Boston,

Assistant Inspector-General: Lieut.-Col. Henry Hastings, Jr., of Medford, Assistant Adjutant-General: Lieut.-Colonel Henry G. French, of Boston, Assistant Quartermaster-General: Lieut.-Col. Harry H. Hale, of Bradford, Assistant Quartermaster.

The Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., and Brig.-Gen. Nat. Wales, are constituted a board to select from the infantry organizations of the militia two companies most distinguished for proficiency in drill, discipline and attendance during the year. These companies will escort the Legislature upon the occasion of the inauguration of the State government.

So much of G. O. No. 4 as required details from regiments for pitching camp at brigade headquarters on the day prior to encampments is rescinded.

The 1st Regiment paraded at Fall River for its annual spring drill on Thursday, May 17. Brig.-Gen. Wales has been directed to assume command of the camp of the 1st Brigade on June 18.

The commanding officers of the 2d, 6th and 1st Regiments of Infantry, Battery B and Company F Cavalry, unattached, will report their commands to the assistant adjutant-general, at brigade headquarters, South Framingham, Tuesday, June 19, at 12:30 p. m., for five days' duty. Surgeons and assistant surgeons will report to the medical director at the same hour.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The competitions for places on the International Team began at Creedmoor on Monday, May 14, under the direction of Gen. C. F. Robbins, Col. Joseph G. Story, G. E. P. Howard, and John Bodine, members of the match committee of the National Rifle Association. The weather conditions were not favorable, the air being chilly, the wind unreliable, light and weather variable, with periodical showers. Yet in spite of these unfavorable conditions the result was quite creditable, with a decided improvement over the scores made in the preliminary contests of last fall. The following twenty-nine competitors entered, the rifle used by each being noted opposite his name:

New York—A. B. Van Heusen (Brown), John L. Paulding (Brown), Thomas J. Dolan (Remington), 12th Regiment; Fred. Alder (Remington), J. H. Brown (Brown), 7th Regiment; George Joiner (Brown), John S. Shepherd (Remington), 23d Regiment; F. Stuart (Brown), 69th Regiment; H. S. Bellamith (Brown), 65th Regiment; Wm. Robertson (Brown), 71st Regiment; Walter Scott (Remington), 3d Separate Company, Infantry; G. F. Tolley (Remington), 16th Separate Company, Infantry; Samuel E. Irlam (Remington), Richard Winegar (Remington), 31st Separate Company, Infantry.

New Jersey—John Smith (Brown), T. W. Griffiths (Brown), 9th Regiment; J. R. Denman (Remington), 1st Brigade.

Pennsylvania—E. O. Shakerspers (Metford-Gibbs), 1st Division.

Massachusetts—Charles W. Hinman (Remington), F. J. Rabbeth (Remington), 1st Regiment; S. S. Bumstead (Brown), M. W. Bull (Brown), P. R. Bull (Brown), T. B. Wilson (Springfield), 21 Regiment.

Rhode Island—W. Milton Farrow (Brown), Newport Artillery.

District of Columbia—J. M. Pollard (Remington), S. I. Scott (Remington), W. L. Cash (Remington), W. B. Johnston (Brown), Washington National Rifles.

The shooting began at 11 o'clock, the weather conditions remaining unfavorable, and becoming more so while the firing at the long ranges in the afternoon was proceeding. At the close of the day the scores stood as follows:

Name.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	400 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
A. B. Van Heusen	29	33	29	31	30	30	171			
G. Joiner	29	33	28	25	32	22	169			
Walter Scott	29	34	31	29	21	23	168			
C. W. Hinman	28	32	28	27	29	33	167			
J. L. Paulding	28	28	29	29	30	29	167			
F. Stuart	29	31	28	28	30	29	167			
J. H. Brown	28	33	27	27	23	26	166			
S. E. Irlam	28	33	27	26	21	30	165			
W. M. Farrow	28	28	29	29	29	20	164			
John Smith	29	35	31	26	18	22	161			
F. J. Rabbeth	30	33	24	29	26	17	159			
E. O. Shakerspers	31	26	26	31	24	20	158			
T. J. Dolan	30	27	28	28	30	23	157			
T. W. Griffiths	28	31	23	26	28	21	157			
S. S. Bumstead	27	28	27	25	31	16	155			
F. Adler	30	27	25	29	24	19	154			
W. L. Cash	27	31	30	28	30	18	154			
H. L. Bellamith	30	28	26	24	22	23	153			
R. Winegar	28	26	27	28	28	19	153			
I. R. Denman	27	28	30	26	18	22	144			
W. B. Johnston	31	23	28	15	18	22	142			
W. Robertson	30	32	24	18	21	17	142			
J. S. Shepherd	29	25	29	9	19	16	121			
T. B. Wilson	29	23	22	26	8	6	113			
F. E. Bull	26	28	14	21	20	3	112			

The rain showers early on Tuesday morning produced a condition of atmosphere to which many of the riflemen were not used, and which puzzled them as to the actual position of the target during the firing at the short ranges. In the afternoon things mended, and the shooting at the long ranges was completed under highly favorable circumstances, and the result was gratifying. The following is the aggregate of the second day's work:

Name.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	400 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Agg'ts.
J. M. Pollard	30	32	28	33	28	30	181			
M. W. Bull	31	31	29	33	25	25	181			
G. Joiner	31	30	31	31	26	31	180			
F. Stuart	28	32	28	31	24	26	179			
W. M. Farrow	32	23	31	28	27	26	177			
T. J. Dolan	31	34	29	31	31	27	173			
R. Winegar	30	32	29	31	28	23	173			
W. L. Cash	30	32	30	28	30	29	173			
J. L. Paulding	31	35	31	32	30	170				
John Smith	32	32	27	30	31	26	168			
W. B. Johnston	30	24	32	28	30	23	167			
Walter Scott	29	30	31	30	25	22	167			
T. W. Griffiths	27	31	27	27	28	26	166			
A. B. Van Heusen	24	31	30	28	28	26	166			
S. S. Bumstead	27	32	24	31	31	23	165			
Fred Adler	31	32	32	25	23	21	164			
I. R. Denman	29	28	28	29	31	26	162			
F. J. Rabbeth	32	31	31	25	22	20	161			
J. H. Brown	31	34	29	29	24	19	160			
S. E. Irlam	30	31	29	29	26	16	160			
E. O. Shakerspers	31	30	25	22	32	17	158			
H. L. Bellamith	30	32	34	26	30	16	158			
W. Robertson	31	31	29	29	14	19	153			
B. L. Scott	29	7	23	30	31	19	149			
J. S. Shepherd	28	28	31	24	16	21	148			

The scores of the two closing days were not yet available at the time of our going to press.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE annual May training of the New Hampshire National Guard occurred Tuesday, May 8. A portion of the 1st Regiment, located in the lower section of the State, accepted an invitation from the Strafford Guard, of Dover, N. H., Company A, 1st Regiment, to unite with them in a target shoot, parade and ball. The day was all that could be desired, and, according to programme, at 7 A. M. the Strafford Guards, thirty-five men, under the command of Capt. George H. Demeritt, Lieut. Martin Galligan and John H. Ingraham, then proceeded to the depot, accompanied by the Dover Cornet Band, to meet the Governor Ball Guards of Exeter, N. H., and Great Falls Infantry, of Great Falls, N. H. Upon their arrival the three companies took up march for the scene of the target match, after which they marched to the farther end of Pleasant street and there met the Portsmouth Cavalry. They then counter-marched to the City Hall where collation was served to the actives and honoraries; this being over they proceeded to the Ricker field and had a dress parade, which was witnessed by a large crowd of people. The day's observance was completed by a ball in the Dover City Hall in the evening.

MINNESOTA.—Headquarters of the 1st Regiment has been established at St. Paul, at the armory on 6th street.

Courts-martial have been ordered to meet at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Capt. Bean and Lieut.-Col. Johnson being the presidents.

Companies A and B will parade on Decoration Day at Minneapolis and C, D and E, at St. Paul.

The regiment will encamp at White Bear Lake Thursday, July 19, for one week.

LOUISIANA.—The encampment of the Louisiana National Guard, at the fair grounds at New Orleans opened on Tuesday, May 15, and will last five days. The most important feature is the interstate competitive drill which takes place on the last two days of the encampment and for which elaborate preparations have been made. Rifle matches took place on the first and second days of the encampment, which were participated in by New Orleans and Mobile troops. The competitive drill commenced on Friday, May 18, and will continue through Saturday the 19th.

The different commands in the State National Guard, which participate in the drill, have been drilling steadily for some time past, and the hard work and assiduous attention they have given these drills is deserving of the highest praise, and entitles them to every encouragement from their employers and the public generally.

The Treadwell Rifles of St. Louis participated in the drill with 24 men.

OPENING OF THE RIFLE SEASON.—This year's rifle practice was opened at Creedmoor on May 10 by the staff of Brigadier General W. G. Ward, commanding First Brigade, with the following scores:

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	700 yards.	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
A. Adj. Gen. Robert Olyphant	44443	23232	31							
I. K. P. B. Van Wagenen	23442	40354	32							
Surg. J. W. Roosevelt	34323	43024	28							
A. Q. M. H. W. Leroy	24232		13							
Com. of Sub. E. Roosevelt	44223	55454	38							
Capt. L. Aspinwall	54424	50505	34							
Lieut. Frank Webb	34344	02023	25							

(From the American Grocer and Dry Goods Chronicle.)

DIET FOR SCURVY.

BY BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN P. HAWKINS, COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A.

In a recent number of the *American Grocer*, that of March 23, is the following: "It has recently been demonstrated that the apricot possesses more valuable anti-scorbutic properties than any other known fruit or vegetable. The British Government, on that very account, buy dried apricots very extensively."

This statement attracts my attention, because it is the affirmation of a new knowledge or experience in the treatment of scorbutus, and further, it is the announcement of the discovery of a thing as true to-day which the Army and Navy experiences of long ago and up to a recent period have demonstrated to be false: that is, the theory that any dried fruit or dried vegetable would prevent scurvy, or would cure it after it had been contracted. The real cause of scurvy, the exact character of malnutrition that produces it is not absolutely known, but this much is certain, that when a person is entirely deprived of food in its fresh state, the tendency to scurvy may naturally be expected, and a scorbutic condition is generally the result, and this condition is relieved or entirely cured only by the use of foods containing their natural, original juices, unchanged by desiccating processes, or not materially altered by long keeping, and this is the fact, whether the food be a meat or a vegetable. In the case of meat, its greatest efficiency as an anti-scorbutic is when fresh killed, and if the stomach can stand it, best when eaten raw; or if cooked, the process of cooking should go no further than to make it palatable. On the other hand, if the meat has been hung up for some time, if it has been kept long enough to become dried or approximately so, affording opportunity for its natural juices to have changed in some of their elemental characters, it will have largely lost its anti-scorbutic properties.

In the same way, the fresh vegetable is best when fresh from the field and uncooked, if it can be so eaten. It is then in its best condition as an anti-scorbutic, and deteriorates or departs from that condition the longer it is kept, for its natural juices are changing day by day during its period of keeping, until, finally, in a state of acknowledged decomposition, it loses all the virtues it originally possessed, and is pronounced to be no longer fit for food. The experience of the Army of the United States during many years preceding the rebellion, and since then at some of its frontier stations, often deprived for months of any fresh vegetables, has shown very conclusively that there is no form of desiccated fruit or vegetables that can take the place of the fresh article, or that measurably possesses its virtues, all kinds having been tried, with always the same resultant failure. Substitutes for something fresh have proved of small account, except that they have been of benefit as an additional article of food, increasing variety in the diet, which is always beneficial, and thus fortifying the health and enabling the system to struggle for a time

against the scorbutic tendency, but the latter is ultimately sure to have its culmination in scorbutus, unless fresh food can be provided for the relief of the impoverished blood, to afford it the nourishment of which it has been deprived.

(From the *Irish Arrow*.)

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF EUROPE.

In Great Britain the taxes this year amount to 86,000,000, and 59,000,000 are required to pay the interest on the National debt and for the needs of the Army and Navy. In Russia the ordinary expenditure has risen from 58½ millions sterling, in 1879, to 76½ millions last year. This is an increase of not far short of 14½ millions, or over 25 per cent., without taking account of the war expenditure at all. The expenditure has grown under all heads; but the main increase is in the charge of the debt and the cost of the Army. The charge of the debt last year was a little over 19½ millions sterling, out of a total expenditure of 76½ millions sterling, or somewhat over 25 per cent. And the increase in the five years under review was somewhat over eight millions sterling, or almost 70 per cent. The increase in the war expenditure was over 3½ millions sterling, or nearly 19 per cent. But here the extraordinary expenditure is left out of account. The increase in the cost of the Army was, therefore, very much greater than is acknowledged.

The Russian army, the debt, and the navy, added together, involve a charge of fully two-thirds of the total outlay of the Russian Empire. There remains little more than 28 millions sterling for the civil administration—including public works, the administration of justice, education, the Church, and the support of the great offices of State. Evidently this sum is entirely inadequate for an empire of such enormous extent, so poor, and economically so backward. The truth is that the civil administration is starved to keep up an army and a foreign policy which are rapidly bringing Russia to the verge of bankruptcy. The revenue is 11 millions sterling less than the expenditure. There is no official statement of the actual cost of the Russo-Turkish war. But it is possible to arrive at a rough estimate of the amount by noting the increase in the charge of the debt, and that makes it amount to about 170 millions sterling.

As to France, the French debt has risen to 1,690,000,000, in all, more than double the British debt, the annual charge being actually 51,300,000. The charges for the army and navy and colonies have been recklessly raised, until the Treasury has actually to provide 83,000,000 a year—more than the entire revenue of Great Britain—for debt and defence alone. France is still burdened with the tremendous dead-weight of 80,000,000 a year, or 50s. per head on her population. In addition to this, the Government has temporarily swelled the outlay on public works to 23,000,000 a year, and the total expenditure of the Treasury this year reaches the previously inconceivable sum of 142,000,000. Even in France, if the extravagance does not stop, the Treasury will be driven to dangerous expedients. Retrenchment in the army cannot, for the moment, be hoped for. Other countries are not much better off.

In Germany and Italy great suffering and discontent prevail, while their finances are far from being in a flourishing state. Yet several of these European nations want to extend their boundaries in divers directions. And next to indulging in these prowling propensities at their neighbors' expense, their favorite occupation is to watch each other with a jealous eye, and so to plunge deeper and deeper into what Mr. Gladstone once called "the expenditure of emulation." Alas! we may well exclaim, "With what little wisdom the world is governed!"

These statistics have been compiled by the Peace Society. They are interesting, but lack the illustration which the society might afford could they estimate the cost of the successes in Europe of the Society of the Black Hand.

THE subject of the paper read at the British United Service Institution on the 6th of April, by Maj.-Gen. Laurie, was "The Protection of our Naval Base in the Northern Pacific." The development of the Russian power in the Pacific was first discussed, and the necessity for our squadron to protect our great trade in that quarter was pointed out; also that the ships to be fit for work must have a dockyard at which to refit, and this must be made strong and self-protecting, so that the ships could cruise. The Nanaimo coal fields, the only good coal on the Eastern Pacific coast, must also be secured, and the new railroad terminus must not be neglected. Esquimalt, the present naval yard on Vancouver's Island, where Gen. Laurie was for some time stationed, was pronounced an undesirable place for the dockyard, as being very costly to fortify and garrison. The lecturer recommended that attention should be concentrated on Burrard Inlet, where the railway will meet salt water, and that the dockyard should be placed on this harbor, from which the coal shipping port could be best guarded. The navigation of the Straits of San Juan, according to the reports of prominent naval officers, is found to be much more practicable than at first supposed, and as Burrard Inlet could be easily defended, the proposition seems both feasible and desirable.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: At inspection with knapsacks, where should the cartridge box be worn? Ans.—Assuming that you refer to the Army Regulation army cartridge box, it must of necessity be worn in front when the soldier is equipped in his clothing bag, what is called a knapsack not being worn now in the Army. To the full equipment of a soldier at present belong two cartridge boxes, which should both be worn in front, each on one side of the belt plate. In garrison duty, however, only one cartridge box is generally in use, and this is worn on the back when no knapsack is carried. If you refer to the old style, obsolete cartridge box, this was worn on a cross belt, and was always on the back, knapsack or no knapsack. We cannot give you a clearer answer, as you do not state what style of knapsack you refer to.

B. F. D.—The practice differs in the respect you mention, but though in some respects immaterial, we hold that after the sentence, duly authenticated by the signatures of the President and Judge Advocate, should come, in the last case, the adjournment *sine die*, and then the remarks of the reviewing authority. An excellent work, "Practical Forms for Use in Courts-martial," by Major A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., sustains us in that opinion, notwithstanding the customary method of leaving a space for the remarks of the reviewing authority between the signatures following the sentence and the record of adjournment *sine die*.

CORRESPONDENT.—You should write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for information concerning the cavalry soldier you mention, giving full particulars as to name, troop, regiment, etc.

T. W. asks: Is the Soldiers' Home of Dayton, O., supported by the State of Ohio or by the Government? Ans.—It is a National Soldiers' Home for volunteers supported by the Government.

REGULAR READER asks: 1. Would an enlisted man have any trouble in getting transferred from the Line to the Signal Corps? 2. What is the pay of 1st and 2d class privates and sergeants of

the corps? 2. What abilities must a man possess to get into the corps? Ans.—1. Transfers from the Line to the Signal Corps are not favored by the War Department, but as you are now on duty with the corps the matter might be arranged on proper representation by your officers to the authorities at Washington. 2. Private (1st class), \$17 a month. Private (2d class), \$13 a month. Sergeants, \$34 a month. This of course refers to their pay proper. 3. Tolerable English education, some knowledge of telegraphy, and generally bright and active.

R. G. E. asks: If a man incurs a disability while going or coming from target firing would he be considered in line of duty? Suppose he is engaged in shooting, with a woman, when he is suddenly said disability, but were to go out after line of guard, would it be considered in line of duty? **Ans.**—Much would depend upon what he might be doing when the disability happened. If you will state the cause of the disability and the facts connected with it, we can then give you a definite answer.

Q.—Some companies have, we believe, a small band of their own, but their practicing and playings are usually arranged so as not to interfere with the regular company duty.

BRARY asks: 1. The post of the colonel—the battalion being in line, is fixed in rear of the file closers opposite the centre of the battalion at the same time as the colonel takes post in the 2. Does the colonel return to this post in all movements from the order in column to the order in line? I know as an instructor he may be at any point, but I wish to know how much this post is used in movements of the battalion. In practice in this part of order State the colonel takes post in front of the centre, facing the battalion, and returns to this point in all cases, in all movements for forming line, and he gives all commands from this point. I contend that not only in advancing to an attack, but in all cases, upon returning to the order in line, the colonel returns to his post in line, to the rear of the file closers, and gives commands from here. ANSW.—The answer to these questions is best made in the general statement—that it depends upon the circumstances. For example—in the face of the enemy, the battalion being in line, and immediately ordered to the column should be in rear of the command, and his post should therefore be accustomed to receive his orders from there. In brigade and division movements for practice, and which are directed by superior authority to his own, the colonel would naturally take his position in rear of the centre of his battalion when in line (unless otherwise directed by the commanding general. Upton, p. 554), and go there when he has satisfied himself that the battalion has properly executed the movement. On the other hand, in the case of drill, the colonel, manœuvring his battalion independently, he is the instructor and the commanding officer at the same time, and there is no necessity for him to leave his post of observation in front as instructor to take the proper position of colonel in the rear of the centre at the completion of every movement into line, and to descend to the front post of the colonel in the case of commands from that position, for example and adherence to the "book." It may be as well to do this, but if time is an object, and the prevention of fatigue of the men of value, this moving from front to rear, or vice versa, at the completion of each movement is not required. The exact martinet may perform it, but an equally good officer will be guided by circumstances, and be equally correct in avoiding unnecessary delay.

J. R. asks: 1. The company in column of fours at a halt, the command being given "Left front into line," do rear fours make half face to the left at first command? 2. Is the command "right forward two's right" a proper command according to Upton? ANR.—1. They do not. 2. We consider it a proper command.

QUARTERMASTER asks: We propose having a series of target shootings, in which the gun to be used is the ordinary military rifle—Springfield, 45 calibre. I desire full and complete information regarding target practice of this kind. I presume there is a fixed authority in such matters, and that is what I wish to obtain. Ans.—There is a fixed Army authority, published in General Orders 68 of 1892. For other information in rifle matters we refer you to Wingate's and Laidley's Rifle Manuals, and the regulations governing the rifle practice of the New York National Guard.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. The company having executed "right by platoons," at the command "guide left," how does the right guide take his position at the left of the platoon? Please say how exactly. 2. Should the left guide come to the "right shoulder" during a company wheel to the right, and must he remain so until the guide is announced? 3. To form "platoon left into line wheel," at the command "guides post," does the right guide take his position in quick or double time? 4. How does the right guide carry his piece in column of fours? Always as the company? Or on a competitor? What steps order? 5. When the arms are shouldered, should the right and left guides execute? Aw.—1. He passes along the front of the platoon in double time with his piece either at right shoulder or trail. 2. Your question is not plain and we do not see the drift of it. There is no reason for the left guide during a wheel to the right to come to the right shoulder if he is marching at the carry before its commencement (which he would do in two cases—1. if either the whole company being at carry arms or 2. if the guide having been ordered to march at the carry and for the whole company to follow). If on the other hand a company is marching "guide right," the latter is at carry arms and the left guide carries his piece in accordance with the position of the pieces of the rest of the company. In this case, if the command right wheel is given, he remains at right shoulder if his piece should be there already. There is no instance in which a guide on the marching flank of a company is required to execute the right shoulder before the commencement of the wheel. 3. See par. 189. 4. See par. 189, especially directed by the commander to execute other movements.

N. U. asks: Who wrote the poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University July 20, 1865, in which some of our naval heroes were thus commemorated?

I marked the Navy lay its iron hand
Upon the waves, and clutch the trembling land.
Heard the stern music of *Dupont* resound,
To time the measures of his fiery round,
Or *Fooles*' fierce clamor, as his flaming breath
Bounded a challenge in the face of death.
Saw *Morris* rising from the wrecked *Trovan* sea
Crowned with more fame than beams from victory;
Or foe-girl *Winslow*, ocean's errant knight,
Dare *Treason*'s champion to a single fight;
Or *Porter* thunder with his shot and shall
Upon the foe's last crumbling citadel;
Or—let us pause before that belated scale
Where sounds a title that makes others pale;
That so much tried the stretching arm of Fame,
She stood on tiptoe when she wrote his name;
Captor of cities and of sovereign States,
Whose prow unlooked for the rivers armed;
Whose starry ensign ruled the troubled sky,
And waved o'er earth the rod of destiny,
Ever victorious, he but raised his hand,
And cringing Fortune lashed his command.
What names but one shall I pronounce, to cease
My tongue from Flinders' name this ear?
The land replies, from palace, farm and hut,
Shall I proclaim it?—*David Farragut*.

ANSWER.—George H. Boker, of Philadelphia.

TARRANT'S Seltzer Aperient has stood the test of years as a preservative of the physical functions in the best of order, and at this season of the year, when spring is ripening into summer, when the blood is apt to become affected by climatic changes, a bottle of the aperient will do more to preserve the physical balance than a thousand drugs. For dyspepsia, biliousness, liver troubles, etc., it is an admirable specific, and on shipboard and in camp it is simply invaluable. No medicine chest should be without an adequate quantity. It is sold by all druggists, and its reputation is universal.

NEW ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

THE following are the principal data of the new Italian field artillery, as now decided on :

	7-Centimetre Field Artillery.	7-Centimetre Horse Artillery.
	ft. in.	ft. in.
Calibre.....	0 2.95	0 2.95
Extreme length of axle.....	5 0	4 6
Diameter of wheel.....	4 7	4 1
Width of tire.....	0 2½	0 2.36
Height of axle of trunnions above ground.....	3 8½	3 5½
Horizontal distance from axle of the trunnions to axle of the axle.....	0 3½	0 3
Wheel base of carriage and limber.....	8 6	6 4
Total length of carriage and limber point of pole to muzzle of gun...	21 9	22 0
Pressure of trail upon the ground.....	about 165 lb.	about 178 lb.
Weight of gun.....	5.9 cwt.	8.9 cwt.
" " one wheel.....	187 lb.	121 lb.
" " gun-carriage.....	8½ cwt.	7½ cwt.
" " " with gun and equipments.....	15 cwt.	13½ cwt.
Weight of gun, carriage, and limber complete, with ammunition, etc.....	30½ cwt.	25½ cwt.
Rounds carried, with the gun-car- riage, canister.....	3	3
Rounds carried, with the limber, common shell.....	20	20
Rounds carried, with the limber, Shrapnel.....	20	18
Rounds carried with the limber, canister.....	2	2
Rounds carried, with the limber, cartridges.....	45	42
Total number of rounds carried.....	45	42

Tests for recall showed the following results:

Elevation of the Gun.	Soil on which the Battery was placed.	Brake.	Recoil.
Deg.			ft. in.
0	Ordinary ground.....	With.	5 5
0	⁰¹ ⁰²	Without.	9 10
0	Hard beaten road.....	With.	3 7
0	Large loose pebbles.....	"	3 3
10	Hard beaten road.....	⁰¹	2 2
10	Large loose pebbles.....	Without.	6 6
10	⁰¹ ⁰²	Without.	2 3
20	Hard beaten road.....	With.	4 3
20	⁰¹ ⁰² ⁰³	Without.	2 1
20	Large loose pebbles.....	With.	1 10
20	⁰¹ ⁰² ⁰³	Without.	3 4

The carriages, etc., were next tested in thirteen marches over a distance of about 210 miles, at all places, and over all varieties of ground, including very steep descents, and crossing ditches. Sharp turns were made in narrow places, the guns were unlimbered and limbered up, and all the different movements of the service of the pieces gone through. The result proved that the material was perfectly suited for easy and rapid use, and all the arrangements most convenient.

FOREIGN NOTES

A PARIS contingent of the Cherbourg Territorial Regiment refused, a few days ago, to enter the goods wagons which had been prepared for them in order that they might proceed to the field of manoeuvres exactly as in time of war. So mutinous a spirit was shown by these men that a detachment of the regular Army had to fix bayonets and drive the territorials into their wagons.

The unarmored English corvette *Canada* will be commissioned on the 1st May at Portsmouth by Captain Francois Durrant, with 270 officers and crew, for service on the North American Station. Prince George of Wales will make his next cruise in her.

THE Italian papers express themselves very strongly on the annexation of New Guinea to the British Empire, and blame their own Government for inactivity in not having themselves taken possession of the island.

There has been some severe fighting in Zululand between the supporters of Cetwayo and the tribes under Unibepu, in which the latter were successful.

PRINCE Napoleon's younger son, Louis, has just passed a brilliant examination in science at the Sorbonne. His kinsman, M. Roland Bonaparte, has tendered his resignation of his sub-lieutenancy in the army, as after the recent Pretenders' agitation, he is debarred from promotion.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ironclad vessels launched each year in England and France since the introduction of armor-plates (the floating batteries built during the Crimean War not included):

ENGLAND.			FRANCE.		
Year.	Ironclads.	Tons Launched.	Year.	Ironclads.	Tons Launched.
1859			1859	1	5,618
1860	1	9,106	1860	2	11,160
1861	3	21,309	1861	3	19,554
1862	4	26,633	1862		
1863	6	30,592	1863	3	14,149
1864	9	35,512	1864	9	40,160
1865	6	42,085	1865	5	23,350
1866	2	11,863	1866	3	5,334
1867	1	4,392	1867	6	15,535
1868	3	23,189	1868	5	21,790
1869	3	19,858	1869	1	7,477
1870	6	37,348	1870	2	11,362
1871	5	24,680	1871	1	8,600
1872	3	18,250	1872	2	8,087
1873			1873	2	17,240
1874	1	9,310	1874		
1875	3	29,488	1875	8	18,390
1876	6	45,940	1876	2	12,984
1877			1877	9	10,430
1878	1	4,870	1878	1	4,524
1879	1	8,510	1879	3	26,008
1880	1	8,510	1880	2	10,405
1881	2	8,640	1881	2	14,368
1882	3	27,450	1882	3	36,955
Building.	8	67,530	Building.	28	104,552

One-half of the 12 prominent princes and generals upon whom the Emperor William of Germany, conferred the rank of field-marshal general in 1870-73 are dead, viz.: Von Steinmetz, Count Bismarck, Count Wrangel (who, however, received the title as long ago as 1856), Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Prince Charles of Prussia, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Those who survive are the crown prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Count Moltke, Prince August of Wurtemberg, Baron von Manteuffel and General Herwarth von Bittenfeld.

A COLONEL of Militia, writing to the *London Standard*, deprecates the "unwise step" of calling out the Irish Militia this year for training, on the ground that the "absolutely certain effect will be that the men of these regiments will, to a large extent, fraudulently enlist and serve this training in the nearest embodied regiment under assumed names, increasing therein the leaven of disaffection and the risk of disorder."

THE newly-raised Egyptian Artillery is said to be in a more forward state and to give greater promise for the future than the other branches of the Khedive's Army. The artillery has, indeed, always been a *corps d'élite* in Egypt, the officers and men being specially selected, and scientifically trained.

According to the new Army List, the Spanish Infantry numbers 60 regiments, the disciplinary regiment of Ceuta, and the 20 battalions of rifles, disciplinary battalion of Melilla, 140 reserve battalions, 140 depot battalions, and one battalion of orderlies and writers.

The decision of the Council of Ministers adopting the last plans of the new Minister of Marine for the reorganization of the Spanish Navy is exciting much enthusiasm in that country. These plans include the improvement of the armaments, the purchase of Nordenfolt guns, mitalleuses, and torpedoes for the colonies; also the reorganization of the recruiting system so as to increase the present force of 7,000 sailors and 4,500 marines.

The Spanish Government have acquired from Krupp, for arming the coast batteries of Ceuta, heavy steel guns, having a length of 20 calibres. The 26 centimetre (10-14 in.) guns fire a steel shot weighing 205 kilogrammes (451 lb.), with a charge of 38 kilogrammes (85½ lb.). They are said to have an initial velocity of 605 metres (1,985 ft.), and to penetrate at a distance of 2,500 metres (2,735 yards) a wrought-iron plate 38 centimetres (14·63 in.) thick. The 35·5-centimetre (13·9 in.) guns fire a shot weighing 528 kilogrammes (1,162 lb.), with a charge of 210 kilogrammes (462 lb.) of prismatic powder, and penetrate at a similar distance (2,735 yards) an armor-plate 55 centimetres (22·03 in.) thick. It is stated that, after arming Cadix and Ceuta, the Spanish Government intend to provide heavy guns also for the fortifications of Algeciras and Tarifa; in the former place, Isla Verde and Punta Cañero are first to be armed.

THE great majority of British merchant ships do not include grog in the ration. The temptations of spirit rooms on board ships, without police or military guards as in vessels of war, were found too great.

A Commission has been sitting at Versailles specially charged by the Minister of War to report on the subject of repeating rifles. Some years ago, when this form of rifle was introduced, the French authorities recognized the fact that a repeating gun would eventually supersede the Gras rifle. Unfortunately, the expense of substituting an entirely new weapon for the French infantry would cost the country between three and four hundred millions of francs, and consequently the government are slow in making such a change. Inventors are to the front showing how the repeating mechanism can be adapted to the Gras, and that rifle altered at a cost of about 12 francs per gun. Two plans in this direction have already been submitted to the commission. One consists in fitting to the gun a movable *magasin* in the form of a cylindrical box, which can be detached at will. The other is a fixed *magasin*, the ammunition in which can be expended or kept stored as circumstances may require, and the loading proceed in the usual way. It is needless to say that the movable *magasin* does not find favor in the eyes of the commission, and that the question of choice is narrowed to the inventions based on the principle of the fixed *magasin*. Preference seems to be given to the Wetterli gun, which has been introduced to the French government by the Swiss Industrial Society of Neuhausen. The Gras, when converted to the repeating Wetterli, will only weigh 200 grammes more than the present, and can fire ten cartridges continuously. The cost of this conversion for the infantry will amount in round numbers to 75,000,000 francs, or \$15,000,000.

RECENTLY (writes a Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News*) 500 ladies and gentlemen, forming the best society of Vienna, assembled in the palace of the German ambassador, Prince Rouss, to witness the performance of a comic opera, which had been a topic of interest for some time among those concerned in it. The opera is called "Ten Girls without a Husband." Both words and music are by Viennese authors. A father has ten girls, who are all lovely, and these talents have been carefully developed in a very possible direction, so that they are now prepared to marry soldiers if need be. The part of the father was played by Prince Lichtenstein. The daughters were impersonated by the Princesses Annersperg and Kingsly, the young Prince Metternich, the Baroness Rothschild, and six more young ladies of equal rank. The Princess Pauline Metternich had undertaken the part of a port chambermaid, who mimics the drolleries of her master and mistress. There was a round of enthusiastic applause when the ten high-born ladies appeared in the uniform of an old Vienna crack regiment, and performed military evolutions at the command of their droll father, while the chambermaid was beating the drum. There is a scene in which each girl shows her special talent, which is different in each of the ten. Thus the Baroness Rothschild recited a comic monologue, the Countess Alless sang a comic air, and the young Princess Metternich executed a czardas, the national dance of the Hungarians.

PEOPLES of the present day who are accustomed to the sight of enormous troopships and ponderous vessels-of-war can scarcely realize the fact that Caesar's Legions were transported in war-galleys so small that when they invaded the British Isles, they ran their prows into water sufficiently shallow to allow the Roman soldiers to jump aboard and wade but a few yards to land. At a later period, Philip of Spain embarked 35,000 men in the ships composing the celebrated Armada, the largest of which did not exceed 1,200 tons. These were chased by Howard and Drake, Hawkins and Froisher, in vessels of much less size, and were beaten to the bottom. Later still, at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, the British, by other actions, often three-decked and ranged alongside each other, surrounded their sides together with comparative impunity, as if no material damage to the hull was concerned. These facts can scarcely be realized, when the ships of the present day, of over 10,000 tons, all heavily armored, are considered and regarded as the models of vessels for offensive and defensive warfare.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A DISPATCH of May 7, from Ottawa, Canada, reverting to withdrawal of the imperial troops from Canada and the handing over to the Dominion government of all military stores, or ordnance lands, and to the understanding that the Canadian government would, in consideration of the valuable property thus conceded to her, expend \$1,000,000 annuum on behalf of the militia or for defensive purposes, says: "Although many years have elapsed since this understanding was arrived at between the colonial and imperial governments, it is not until the present moment that a Minister of Militia has ventured to ask Parliament to

fulfil this obligation, forming as it does part of the Confederation agreement. Suma, varying from \$500,000 to \$600,000, have been annually expended; yet the expenditure has yearly fallen far short of what Canada was expected to supply for militia purposes. The Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, champions the cause of the Canadian militia, and now asks Parliament to place at the disposal of his department a sum equivalent to that which it was originally intended by the British government Canada should expend for defensive purposes.

The Emperor of Germany, referring to the changes in the War and Navy Ministries, says: "They were caused by want of energy on the part of General von Kameke and Admiral von Stosch in protecting the imperial prerogatives of military command against the pretensions of the Reichstag."

The combined corps of the Russian Imperial Guard ordered for service in Moscow during the coronation festivities will be under the chief command of the Grand Duke Vladimir, and will consist of 19 generals, 619 officers, 12,515 men, 3,613 horses, and 23 guns. The troops were to be at Moscow in full strength May 19.

Captain General Prendergast, of Cuba, has sent to Madrid a plan for a further reduction of army expenses on the island for the next estimates to the extent of \$1,800,000.

Amongst a series of tables showing the "Progress of British Merchant Shipping," are several tables that deal with the pay of engineers in merchant ships. The first of

these relates to engineers in vessels under 500 tons. Summarized, it shows that the salary of the first engineer in such a steamship was in the year 1850 £11 4s. 4d. per month, and after a little fluctuation it rose until for the year 1882 it is given as £13 9s. 2d. per month; whilst similarly the salary of the second engineer is given as £7 3s. 9d. for the year 1850, and for the year 1882 £17s. 11d. per month. Somewhat singularly, in vessels between 500 tons and 1000 tons there has been a reverse movement, according to these tables. The first engineer had in 1850 £15 17s. 3d. per month; the second engineer, £11 7s. 5d.; and the third, £8 6s. 8d. per month; and last year these amounts were less by 17s. 3d., 17s. 5d., and £1 8s. 8d. respectively. Similarly in vessels of between 1000 and 1500 tons the salary of the first engineer is reported to have fallen in the period referred to about £1 10s.; that of the second engineer over 11s.; and that of the third engineer £1 16s. The salaries of engineers of vessels between 1500 and 2000 tons are given only from the year 1855, but between that time and 1882 there was a declension of £3 in that of the first engineer; of over £1 13s. in that of the second; and of nearly £2 10s. in that of the third. In vessels of 2000 tons and above we have tables for the same period as that just referred to. The salary of the first engineer was £21 11s. 4d. per month in 1855, according to the tables, and in 1882 it had fallen to £18 7s.; that of the second engineer was at the earlier date £14, and at the later £13 17s.; and that of the third, £10 19s., and at the close it had risen to £11.

There is doubt as to whether the usual Aldershot manoeuvres will be held in England this year. No programme for them has yet been settled and no provision for them is included in the annual estimates for the army.

There is much opposition in Parliament to the endowment for two lives of peerages for Lord Alcester and Lord Wolsley. In introducing these bills Mr. Gladstone acted, it is said, under the direct orders of the Queen. There is a feeling among many that Lord Wolsley is unduly preferred over Sir Frederick Roberts, the hero of the Afghan campaign. To this and to economic considerations, the objection to the grant is ascribed. Broad Arrows predicts that in Lord Alcester and Wolsley England will see the last of the roll of peerages endowed for two lives.

England suffers from a dulness in the recruiting market, which is variously ascribed to the unpopularity of the army, to popular condemnation of war, and to the over fastidiousness of the army medical department in the examination of recruits.

Mrs. Childers's scheme for the territorialization of the British army is an acknowledged success, so far as it relates to the infantry and artillery, but there is a prospect that it may have to be abandoned for the cavalry. A General Order is under consideration providing that the recruiting for the cavalry shall be conducted under a different system. It is intended that the recruits shall be enlisted not for a particular regiment, but for the cavalry generally, and that

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the regiments shall be supplied from the depot without special reference to the choice of the men themselves.

There is reason to believe that the government is conducting correspondence in cypher with the Government at Washington with the view of obtaining possession of the bodies of Messrs. Tynan (the mysterious No. 1 of Fenian conspiracy) and O'Donovan Rossa. It is certain, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has received instructions to invite the friendly interposition of the United States authorities to suppress the dynamite proletariat, if not by surrender, then by the prosecution of its leading members. England cannot make a demand of the kind with very clean hands, but Sir William Harcourt, we believe, feels his hands strengthened by having prosecuted the *Freiheit*. We shall await the result of these "friendly" *pourparlers* with some curiosity.—*Broad Arrow*.

The military manoeuvres in Italy will take place this year by two complete corps *d'armée* operating, under the command of Lieut-General Messacapo, between Alessandria and Piacenza, first independently, and afterwards against each other. The manoeuvres will last twelve days, dating from

August 30. Each corps *d'armée* will consist of two divisions, twenty-four infantry battalions, and six batteries of divisional artillery. Independent manoeuvres of cavalry will take place under the supervision of Lieut-General di Revel, in Lombardy, from August 16 to September 10.

The London *Telegraph*, in speaking of the danger of uncovering the head at the grave on the occasion of a funeral, says: "Many of the distinguished and more elderly mourners at the interment of the Duke of York died from bronchitis within a few weeks of the royal obsequies; the Marquis of Londonderry's funeral in Westminster Abbey in 1824 was equally disastrous to the aged or delicate among those who gathered round his tomb; and the funeral in Paris of the celebrated French jurist, M. Robert de St. Vincent, is said to have decimated the senior ranks of the Paris Bar, one of the victims being Brillat Savarin, the author of the "Physiologie du Gout."

The present net income of Greenwich Hospital is about £160,000 a year, and the present normal expenditure may be taken at £148,000 a year, leaving a surplus balance of about £12,000 a year, which the admiralty have determined to devote to form a fund out of which to pay pensions to the widows and orphans of seamen and marines killed in action or by accident while on active service.

*Many a sickly woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of conceited doctors and poisonous drugs, has obtained a new lease of life for a few dollars worth of the Vegetable Compound and has gone on her way rejoicing and praising Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

MARRIED.

LONDON—LESTER.—On Tuesday, May 15, 1888, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder, HARRY H. LONDON, late U. S. Army, and GARRIE, daughter of Stephen R. Lester, Esq., all of this city.

RODGWAY—LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 16, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. L. A. Luquer, cousin of the bride, Dr. T. Edwin Rodgway to MARY JOSEPHINE A., daughter of Captain Dominick Lynch, United States Navy.

DIED.

DEAN.—At St. Louis, May 5, Mrs. HARRIET M. DEAN, widow of the late Captain James Dean, U. S. Army.

FOSTER.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., May 8, 1st Lieutenant JAMES R. H. FOSTER, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

GORDON.—At Tuscaloosa, Alabama, May 15, General JONAS GORDON, formerly Captain, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army.

GRANT.—Suddenly, at Jersey City Heights, May 11, Mrs. HANNAH GRANT, widow of Jesse R. Grant, and mother of General U. S. Grant.

MCPHERSON.—At Clyde, Ohio, May 7, Mrs. CYNTHIA MCPHERSON, mother of the late General James B. McPherson, U. S. Army.

PALMER.—At Auburn, N. Y., May 12, SUSAN CANDICE PALMER, mother of General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army.

SKELDING.—At Stamford, Conn., May 15, DELIA M., widow of the late Henry K. Skelding, and mother of Paymaster H. T. Skelding, U. S. Navy.

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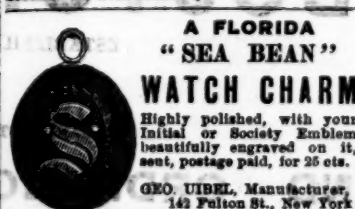
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